The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3627. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT REPORTS.

Gen. Hooker Said to Have Recrossed the Rappahannock in Force.

Eight Days' Rations Carried by the Men.

Gen. Keyes Said to Have Taken Richmond.

The National Flag Floating Over the Rebel Capital.

THE ADVANCE MADE FROM YORKTOWN.

Interesting Account of the Recent Operations at Chancellorsville.

GEN. STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

Our Forces Nine Days Within the Enemy's Lines.

NINE COUNTIES VISITED.

All Lee's Lines of Communication Destroyed.

Weeks Required to Put Them in Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, publishes the following highly important intelligence this evening:

"We learn from the editors of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that one of their correspondents, who has just returned from Washington, informed them that *Gen. Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday*, the men carrying eight days' rations with them.

We also learn from another source, that is vouched for as reliable, that *Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it by way of Yorktown, and that the Federal Flag now floats over the rebel Capital.*

If Gen. Stoneman has cut off the communications of Gen. Lee, as is reported, it will be a work of time for Gen. Lee to reach the rebel Capital. In the meantime, Gen. Hooker is upon his heels.

LATER.—*We have confirmation from a perfectly reliable source that Gen. Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock.*

Gold has been falling rapidly to-day, and this fact has probably resulted from the important movements reported above.

We have no quotations of the price of the precious metal since the reception of this important news.

The telegraph is silent concerning the startling intelligence, which is already stirring Third and Chestnuts streets, and exciting the greatest enthusiasm.

A LATER DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

It is reported that private advices have been received in this city from Fortress Monroe stating that 10,000 Federal troops arrived there on the 6th inst., as reinforcements, and immediately moved forward for the attack on Richmond.

There is no doubt that Gen. Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock.

It is also stated that Gen. Stoneman [Col. Kilpatrick—Ed. Times] was lying at the White House on the 6th instant, and receiving reinforcements by transports *via* York River, when he immediately moved forward to Richmond.

The people of this city are in the highest state of enthusiasm over this news.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Review of the Recent Operations of the Army of the Potomac.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Friday, May 8, 1863.

The letters which I have seen in the different papers of our late battles give a very imperfect account of our first advance upon the enemy. I will briefly narrate the positions of our various corps, when the attack was first commenced, at the different points around Fredericksburgh.

Gen. Hooker, with the Second, Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, moved from their old encampments along the Ridge and Warrenton Turnpikes to Kelly's Ford, on Monday and Tuesday, April 27 and 28. The First, Third and Sixth Army Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick, moved on the evening of the 29th to their old place on the Rappahannock, where Franklin crossed, about two miles below Fredericksburgh. The First Corps, Gen. Reynolds, went about six miles lower down the river, and succeeded in crossing under a heavy skirmishing fire. The Sixth Corps were also successful in laying their pontoons at Franklin's crossing with little opposition, and threw over a division with a battery of artillery, which advanced in skirmishing order, the rebels falling back until they gained the Bowling Green road, running through Marshfield's plantation; here they halted their lines. The Third C [illegible] under Maj.-Gen. remained on this side of the Rappahannock. Late on Thursday afternoon, orders were sent to Gen. Sickles to move his corps up to United States Ford and form a junction with Gen. Hooker. The troops marched by the Ridge and Warrenton roads, and reached Hammett's House, (where the road leading to the Ford joins the Warrenton turnpike,) and rested for the night. Early on the following morning, the corps was in motion. The road leading to the United States Ford was anything but good. The artillery found great difficulty in getting along, yet, in spite of innumerable obstacles, the Third corps, with its artillery, wagons and ammunition trains, were all on the south side of the Rappahannock by 10 o'clock A. M., and long before 12, had joined Hooker at Chancellorsville. It was given out the Third corps would be placed on the reserve, but from the positions assigned to it, on reaching Chancellorsville, it was really the advance. The first loss in the corps was in the brigade commanded by Gen. C. R. Graham. His brigade was ordered up to a place near an old barn, about a half mile from the brick house at Chancellorsville, to support a battery.

As soon as the enemy perceived Graham's brigade drawn up in line, they commenced shelling furiously. Gen. Sickles, with some members of his Staff, were on the ground in front of Graham's brigade, and had some narrow escapes. One of the shells fell among Graham's men, killing one and wounding four. They were then ordered to fall back from the ridge a little, to prevent their being seen by the enemy. The rebels during the day on Friday felt our entire lines. Their skirmishers made attacks at every point accessible on our front and flanks.

The Second corps, Maj.-Gen. Couch, had some warm work on our left. Sykes' division of regulars, fought splendidly, and drove the enemy from his position, late on Friday night. Lieut.-Col. Walker, Couch's Adjutant-General, was badly wounded by the explosion of a shell.

During the afternoon wagon trains were seen moving over the Fredericksburgh road and Gordonsville turnpike, then in the possession of the rebels. One of the batteries in Gen. Birney's division was ordered to open fire. The shells from our guns fell among the wagons, destroying a number, which compelled the train to take some other road.

GEN. SICKLES' POSITION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

On Saturday morning Gen. Sickles rode out along the entire front of our lines, examining, with great minuteness and circumspection, our outposts, and the positions occupied by our forces, preparatory to advancing on the enemy. After a most diligent and thorough study of the nature of the ground, and the positions occupied by the rebels, Gen. Sickles formed a plan to cut off the main army of the enemy, by penetrating to the Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville turnpike, over which Stonewall Jackson had marched his forces to attack our right flank. This plan received the unqualified approval of Gen. Hooker, and its success seemed certain. Gen. Sickles accordingly moved his First division, commanded by Gen. Birney, consisting of three brigades, commanded by Gens. C. R. Graham and J. H. H. Ward, and Col. Heyman, up through the woods to a cleared field, where an old house and out-buildings stood. From this point Birney kept steadily advancing, continually skirmishing with the enemy, until he gained a position on the hill, near an old foundry. Then Whipple's division was ordered to advance and rest their right on Birney's left. Gen. Williams' division, Eleventh Corps, were also ordered to advance and unite with Birney's right. Birney's being the centre, pressed on and obtained possession of the road over which Stonewall Jackson had marched his column to our right, and brought up a battery, directed by Capt. Randolph, Chief of Artillery of the Third Corps, which was soon placed in position. Whipple's and Williams' divisions were yet to march up to complete the operations for dividing the rebel army.

Gen. Sickles had just returned from Birney's front back to the cleared field where stood the old farm house, when he was met by an Aid from Gen. Howard with a request that Gen. Sickles should support his (Eleventh Corps) as his men were falling back. Gen. Sickles could not believe it, and ordered the Aid away. Not knowing who he was, he declined receiving a verbal order of such magnitude. The Aid told the General his name and reiterated his statement that the Eleventh boys were falling back in confusion. Seeing no longer any reason for doubt, Gen. Sickles dispatched an Aid to inform Gen. Birney to move his division by the right flank and reoccupy his old ground. A few minutes after this order was executed, the Eleventh boys broke and rushed through the woods fronting the cleared field, where Gen. Sickles and Gen. Pleasanton were seated on their horses, surrounded with a few cavalry—the rebels after them, shouting and yelling like so many demons let loose. Gen. Sickles, without the loss of a minute's time, had his artillery arranged ready to pour in its raking fire on the advancing columns of the enemy. On the rebels came, and rushed heedlessly along, mowing down the flying Germans with their terrible discharge of musketry. The panic as it reached the field was terrible, horses and men running in all directions. Batteries of artillery were hurrying to places of greater safety, or seeking positions to stop the rout. Gen. Sickles threw himself before the disordered mass, his clear voice crying, "Shame on you! Shame on you!" and striving to prevent their retreat. A battery was soon manned, and poured in its fire upon the exultant foe. Gen. Sickles had other guns brought up, and before dark succeeded in checking the disastrous rout. The fighting ended about 10 o'clock that night, and Gen. Sickles defeated the rebels, driving them back to the wood. Stonewall Jackson was wounded in this encounter. He will, without doubt, always remember Gen. Sickles, whom our soldiers now call "Ironwall Sickles."

The battles of Saturday and Sunday have been graphically described by your other correspondents, so it will not be necessary for me to go over the ground again.

On Monday, and up to the time of our withdrawing, nothing more than skirmishing took place between the pickets.

WOUNDING OF GEN. WHIPPLE.

Gen. Sickles' headquarters were right behind our first line of defence, facing the White House, which had been used as a hospital. A short distance beyond the house was a wood where the rebel sharpshooters lay concealed. They had fired at and hit almost every white or gray horse standing about. They perhaps thought it was the headquarters of Gen. Hooker, and that the white horses were his. Gen. Sickles sent an order to Gen. Whipple to send some of Berdan's Sharpshooters to dislodge them, and as he was in the act of writing the order, he was shot in the back. His position at the time he was shot was a hundred feet further to the rear of where Gen. Sickles and Staff were.

ARREST OF GEN. REVERE.

On Monday morning, after we had successfully repelled the attack of the rebels on our front, Gen. Revere, commanding the Excelsior brigade, marched his men out of their position, back to the United States Ford. This proceeding on his part seemed entirely incomprehensibe to his officers and men. They had never before received orders to retreat before an enemy, and they looked upon this as a mistake of some one. Who that some one was they could not tell, but like true soldiers, who obey the mandates of their superiors, they wended their way to the ford, with hearts sinking within them. The disgrace of a retrograde movement had never yet fallen upon their noble escutcheon. "Excelsior" was not a motto for a rear guard to have engrossed upon their banners. Their battle-torn and tattered flags, remnants of what had once been as bright and beautiful as the colors of the rainbow, appeared to them steeped in disgrace; but their absence from the front was of short duration. As soon as Gen. Sickles heard of the ignoble course of their commander he dispatched all his available Aids with the most peremptory orders for their immediate return to the front, and in a little time back came the old veterans with hearts full of pride, at the thought of again sharing with their comrades the fortunes of the field. On hearing of their return, Gen. Sickles sent immediately for Gen. Revere, and inquired of him his reasons for this strange procedure. Gen. Revere had no particular excuse to make, save that his men were out of ammunition,—(when there was plenty within a stone's throw of his former position.) His frivolous apologies for his conduct Gen. Sickles would not accept, and he ordered him under arrest to report at Falmouth. The expression of indignation on the face of Gen. Sickles, as he addressed Gen. Revere when placing him in arrest, was a study for a painter. Gen. Sickles had always been a friend of Revere's. He (Revere) had been placed in command of Sickles' old brigade. Gen. Sickles thought a great deal of him, but Sickles has no friends on the battle-field who fail to discharge their duties. In the flashing eyes of Sickles, when he relieved Revere, you could have read:

> "Cassio, I love you—
> But never more be officer of mine."

GEN. HOOKER'S PLANS.

That Gen. Hooker's plans for a successful issue of the past conflict should have failed is no fault of his. When he sought the rebels he had no intention of fighting nearly the entire army of the Confederates. He depended, as all commanders must depend in advancing on an enemy, on a hearty cooperation in the attack. I am sorry to say, to my mind's eye, at least, there were several General officers whose locomotion on the field indicated anything but a desire to be zealous and energetic in their assistance to the General-in-Chief. This, though, was the least of Hooker's difficulties. Stoneman was to have cut off all communication in the rear of Lee's army by last Friday, a week ago, and thus prevent any reinforcements reaching the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. Stoneman failed to accomplish the task at the time agreed upon, nor had any tidings reached Gen. Hooker of his whereabouts until he (Hooker) had recrossed the Rappahannock, and back to his old headquarters; then he received word from Stoneman. This was on last Wednesday, and too late to be of any present practical service.

It was supposed that Gen. Dix, with his troops near Suffolk, and Gen. Keyes near Yorktown, would press the enemy fronting them, should they ascertain their intention to reinforce Lee; but instead of doing this, Longstreet, with his great force withdrew from Dix's front, and, with two brigades that were on the Peninsula, joind Lee's main army before our cavalry made their appearance. Troops also came from Tennessee, what number it is impossible to say. The rebel Generals in North Carolina also added part of their forces. From Lynchburgh and the western parts of Virginia, Lee secured fresh additions, which came by the way of Gordonsville. After Sedgwick had been defeated, and forced to cross at Bank's Ford by the superior forces of the enemy, it became evident that we must withdraw before the fresh troops of the rebels concentrated on one of our flanks,—as they secondly evidently doing,—had we remained at Chancellorsville. That we could have held our position behind our breastworks, near Chancellorsville is beyond question, but flanks accessible to our enemy three miles in length with a river in our rear, needed a greater force than we possessed. These are a few of the reasons why Hooker withdrew his army. To fight longer in the face of such fearful odds against us, would have been a wanton sacrifice of life. The running away of the Eleventh corps, just at the moment Gen. Sickles had succeeded in dividing the rebel army, which lost us all the ground which up to this catastrophy we had gained, was, also, another reason for abandoning Chancellorsville.

No doubt the Copperhead press will malign the great, glorious and gallant Hooker shamefully for his retrograde movement, and commence a clamor for McClellan to be reinstated. They little know the feeling in this army. I have not heard the voice of a soldier raised against Hooker. There may be some who are willing to find fault, but they remain silent, but I have heard the most enthusiastic shouts and cheers rend the air, when the hero made his appearance among the men, and the ejaculation of 'God bless him' from almost every tongue.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

It commenced raining on Monday evening, and continued, with scarcely any intermission, until Wednesday. The rain fell in torrents, making locomotion difficult. Late on Tuesday night the orders were sent from Hooker's headquarters, to the different corps commanders, to have their men in readiness to march to the ford and recross the Rappahannock. Directly were these orders sent to the division commanders, and as quickly transmitted to the brigade and regimental officers, few knew, excepting the commanding officers, where we were going. At the time arranged the troops were in motion, and on their way down to the ford. The artillery had preceded them. By some singular mistake, our pickets—at least the main part—were withdrawn an hour and a half before the rear guard of our forces were on the road. This circumstance showed us plainly the enemy were too much disheartened and demoralized to harrass our rear. No attack was made upon our returning columns by the rebels; nor did they evince the slightest disposition to attack.

Through the mud, slush and woody road our men marched, with hearts as light as a feather, prepared at any moment to turn their front to the enemy, should he so desire.

THE BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

The pontoon bridges at the ford were partially washed away, owing to the heavy rise of the river, on Tuesday night, but were soon repaired by splicing in half boats to fill the gaps on shore. The ropes were also fixed, and the structure made as secure as ever.

THE ARTILLERY CROSSES.

The artillery crossed first. We had no wagons on the south side; our trains had been packed on the north side of the Rappahannock during the fight, and the officers in charge of them received orders on Tuesday afternoon to move their trains, and reoccupy their old ground.

Following the artillery came the infantry. The corps commanders at the rear of their respective corps, until all had crossed. No loss whatever occurred in our recrossing.

ALL THE SICK REMOVED.

All the wounded that were in the brick house near the ford, known as one of the Fitzhugh houses, were safely brought over. Dr. Sim and Dr. Dexter, Medical Directors of the Third Corps, superintended their removal. The wounded speak in the highest terms of these gentlemen, who were most assiduous in their attentions.

THE PONTOONS TAKEN UP.

When our men had got safely over, the pontoons were taken up and loaded on the wagons—a work that was accomplished in a short time by the Engineer corps, and brought away. As a couple of the wagons were ascending the hill, a few rebel cavalry, supported by two pieces of artillery, made their appearance, and commenced shelling the two wagons. The rebels had forgotten we had a number of guns planted on the north side of the river, commanding the ford, and appeared greatly surprised when we threw a half shell in their midst, which caused them to run to the woods, leaving the pieces behind.

OUR TROOPS BACK IN THEIR OLD POSITION.

At the date of my writing, our army is back, occupying the comfortable tents and wooden huts in the old camps. True, there are many who have not returned with their comrades, and among them a host of our best and bravest. May the nation, for which they nobly sacrificed their lives, keep green their memory for all time.

GEN. SICKLES' ORDERS.

Gen. Sickles, as soon as he arrived back to his old headquarters, gave orders to the heads of his different departments, for reports of the condition of his corps, their present strength, losses, effectiveness, &c., and in two hours' time, he learnt officially the condition of his men, so complete is the discipline and organization in the Third corps, that within two hours after the men had returned, an order to advance again upon the enemy would have been received with cheers, and obeyed with more than ordinary alacrity.

OUR LOSSES.

I have attempted to obtain complete lists of the killed, wounded and missing in the various corps engaged, but as yet have been unsuccessful. In a couple of days, however, they will be forwarded to you. Some of the missing have already turned up, and no doubt, when a strict examination is made, our record of losses will be materially reduced. At present, they approximate close to 18,000; of this number, probably, 2,000 are prisoners in the hands of the rebels. We have a large offset to this number, of rebels; 5,000 of the Butternut chivalry are prisoners to the Union army. These prisoners have all been forwarded to Aquia and Potomac Creeks for embarkation to Washington, and by this time are doubtless safely ensconced in some of Uncle Sam's public buildings.

GEN. STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent Accompanying the Expedition.

KELLYSVILLE, RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Friday, May 8.

One of the most successful military enterprises of the kind ever undertaken, in this or any other country, terminated to-day. I refer to the recent raid of our cavalry to the rear of the rebel army, and within its lines.

On the 13th ult., Gen. Stoneman, with a portion of his cavalry command, moved up the left bank of the Rappahannock, with the intention of piercing the enemy's lines at the most favorable opportunity; then, if possible, to cut his line of communication and destroy public property wherever found. On the 14th the first of a series of rain storms commenced, causing the river to become so swollen as to render crossing impracticable until the 28th, and even then, a pontoon bridge was used. Thus the weather detained the expedition fifteen days. In the meantime the fords at different points were tested, foraging parties were sent across the river, and several skirmishes took place, without any important results.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the whole force was again put in motion, and crossed the river at Kelly's Ford without opposition. Gen. Averill immediately moved his division to the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where two regiments of the enemy were met, and a skirmish took place, terminating by the enemy retiring toward Gordonsville. In this rencontre only two of our men were wounded. Gen. Stoneman moved the main body of his command across Fleshman's River, and encamped for the night in an open field during a heavy rain-storm. At this point the enemy made a dash upon our pickets, but did not alarm the camp.

On Thursday morning, early, Gen. Buford crossed the Rapidan, two miles below Raccoon Ford—Morton's Ford—and advancing up the the opposite bank, caused a force of 1,600 rebel infantry, with one piece of artillery, to leave in great haste, from Raccoon Ford, where, soon afterward, Gen. Gregg crossed with his division. Here a Lieutenant and thirteen privates of a rebel artillery company were captured. Near this point an army beef contractor was overhauled, and $28,000 in Confederate bonds taken from him. A rebel engineer, with a wagon-load of material, was also captured on the road. The whole force encamped at night one mile from the river.

On Friday morning we heard cannonading on the right, which proved to be Gen. Averill's command having a "little fight" with the enemy at Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This was the last Gen. Stoneman heard of Gen. Averill. To-day we got close upon the heels of a large rebel force at Orange Springs, who, to escape, abandoned wagons, provisions, etc. We captured a Lieutenant on Jackson's Staff, returning from a leave of absence. At night we camped at Greenwood, just outside Louisa Court-house. The town was surrounded, and Col. Kilpatrick took possession of the place at 6 o'clock A. M., May 2, without opposition, capturing a few rebel soldiers. The citizens were astounded to find the place in possession of the "Yankees," and overjoyed when they became convinced that the Yankees were really civilized human beings, and that they had not come to murder men, women and children in cold blood, as was firmly believed. They supplied the troops freely with victuals and drink.

The track of the Virginia Central Railroad, connecting with Gordonsville and Richmond, was destroyed at different points for ten miles. Two trains of cars were burnt, the telegraph wires cut and destroyed, and some commissary stores were also appropriated. During the night, a detachment of the First Maine cavalry, doing picket-duty five miles up the Gordonsville road, was attacked, and had two men killed. The enemy disappeared the moment a brigade advanced, after firing a few shots.

On the afternoon of the 2d, a command moved through Yanceyville to Thompson's Four Corners. From this point detachments were sent out in different directions. One party destroyed a portion of the railroad between Gordonsville and Charlottesville. Another, consisting of four hundred men under Col. Wyndham, proceeded to Columbia, on the James River, where the Lynchburgh and Richmond Canal crosses the river. An unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the aqueduct. Five locks were destroyed, and the banks of the canal dug away at different points. Three canal boats, loaded with materials for the rebel army, and five bridges were burned. A large quantity of commissary stores, medicine, &c., were also destroyed, and several hundred horses were captured. A party under Capt. Drummond, of the Fifth cavalry, reached the river between Columbia and Richmond, and destroyed the locks and levels, and set fire to the bridge across the James River.

Gen. Gregg proceeded to the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and destroyed at Ashland the depot buildings and railroad stock, a train of cars, provisions and the telegraph. He sent a detachment to burn the railroad bridge over the South Anna, but it was strongly guarded by infantry, and the party sent out fell back. Gen. Gregg returned to Thompson's Four Corners, but a portion of his command under Col. Kilpatrick, moved eastward to the Central Road, destroyed the bridge on that road over the South Anna; captured and destroyed a train of cars, culverts and the railroad track for miles, and then passed down to the Peninsula.

Another portion of Gen. Gregg's command, under Col. Davis, of the Twelfth Illinois, crossed both roads nearer Richmond, destroying the railroads, the telegraph, the bridge over Brook River, and the railway trains.

A detachment of Gen. Gregg's command also burned all the turnpike bridges over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy making a flank movement and catching Gen. Stoneman in a trap.

On Monday morning, the 4th, Hampton and D. H. Lee, with two brigades, attacked about sixty of the Fifth cavalry, on picket duty, near Shannon Hill. The charge of the rebels was met by a counter charge. The rebel advance was temporarily repulsed, but rallying, they captured seventeen of the Fifth cavalry. Our force captured thirteen of the enemy. Gen. Buford advanced upon the enemy with his command, but they fled.

On the night of the 4th, Gen. Gregg moved to near Yanceville, and was followed to that point next day by Gen. Stoneman, with Gen. Buford's command. Here a man, a native of North Carolina, came into camp, who had been concealed for a year to avoid serving Jeff. Davis. Near Yanceville seventeen Confederate States army wagons, with mules, were overtaken and captured.

On the 6th the retrograde movement commenced, and crossing Raccoon Ford, the whole party arrived at Kelly's Ford on Friday morning, the 8th.

Thus the command of Gen. Stoneman remained nearly nine days within the enemy's lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed all the lines of communication between the rebel Capital and the army on the Rappahannock, *so that they cannot be used again for weeks to come*; destroyed the Lynchburgh Canal, on whose waters are transported all the provisions raised in the rich valley of the James, and from which source alone the rebel army in Virginia receives more than half of its supplies; captured several hundred horses, and destroyed a large quantity of public property—all with only the loss of two men killed, and not over fifty wounded and taken prisoners. But a greater triumph than all this has been gained. The people in the counties visited have had a good look at "live Yankees," and found them neither slaves nor bandits. Thanks to the good management of the Commanding General, the people whom he visited will have but little cause of complaint at the invasion. Private property and private persons were nowhere interfered with, except in such cases as are recognized by all civilized nations. The people, at the same time, were astounded and gratified—astounded in the first instance, to see a Yankee force in their midst, and gratified to find us civilized people. A few Union families were met with. Those could not restrain their tears when they saw their dear old flag again.

The negroes joined the column in flocks, and begged to be taken away. Some of these poor people were so overjoyed that they went into hysterics; others kneeled in the street and prayed, thanking Jesus for sending the Yankees. These people all tell the same story. Their masters had told them that, if the Yankees came there, they would be sold to Cuba, branded, and many of them would be murdered in cold blood. They did not believe it, however. The negroes everywhere gave us valuable information, and acted as guides. Hearing of our approach at several points, they sat up all night and baked batches of bread, which they passed out to the soldiers, with milk, water, and whatever else they had, with unstinted hands.

E. A. PAUL.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The following letter is from a member of the Twenty-second regiment New-York State Volunteers:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT
N. Y. S. V., REYNOLDS' CORPS, WADSWORTH'S
DIVISION, PHELPS' BRIGADE, Monday, May 4, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: I have barely time, but will write a few lines to let you know that up to this time I am safe.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., we left camp and marched all night to the Rappahannock, which we reached the next morning at daybreak. We carried the pontoon boats, in order to avoid making a noise, two miles, thirty-six men to each boat.

At daybreak we commenced putting the boats in the river, in order to commence the bridge, when suddenly the rebels opened on us a terrific fire of musketry from their sharpshooters, who were protected by rifle-pits. This put an end to our work, and drove us from the river with considerable loss. We lay, however, near the river, skirmishing until afternoon, when we went down with some 200 men, got into the boats, rowed across, and, under a heavy and fatal fire, crossed the river, drove them from their intrenchments, and took 150 of them prisoners.

Notwithstanding their advantage, in the course of the day we killed thirty-seven of them, beside wounding a great number. Our regiment had about *fifteen wounded, none killed.*

Other troops then crossed the river to the number of 2,000, and laid two bridges in about two hours, for the whole of our division to cross.

Gen. Wadsworth is as brave as a lion. He swam his horse across the river, and was at all times exposed, regardless of danger. We threw up rifle-pits, and laid here the 29th and 30th ult. and 1st inst., and all the time picketed on the front and in an open field, so near the rebels that we could hear them talk.

For two days the artillery played at intervals, and the boys of our company, myself included, had some pretty narrow escapes, being obliged to lie on our bellies, and have the shell and shot tear up the ground all around us; but so far I have come out safe.

On the morning of the 2d we fell back, recrossed the river, and came where we are now, some five or six miles above Falmouth, and three or four miles across the river.

We have taken the Heights of Fredericksburgh, and driven the rebels, got in their rear, cut off their communication with Richmond, took 4,000 to 6,000 prisoners, and I hope and think we have them this time.

There has, dear father, been awful hard fighting on both sides, the enemy fighting worthy of a better cause, and, I have no other way of expressing it, fighting like devils.

J. W. C.

GEN. HOOKER'S LATE MOVEMENT.

Opinion of Mr. Emil Schalk.

Mr. Emil Schalk, author of the remarkable work on the present war entitled *Campaigns of 1862-3*, has communicated the following opinion to the Philadelphia *Press*:

SIR: When battles are fought in which thousands and thousands of brave soldiers are immolated, but which, notwithstanding the great sacrifice, do not obtain an adequate result for the enormous loss of life, is it, then, not the duty of every friend of the country to inquire into the cause of the disasters which cover a whole nation with mourning, and which, in its history, *remain a dark spot in its glory?*

The late battle of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, with its hecatombs of human beings, may, like nearly all other lost battles of this war, be traced directly to the mistakes of the Generals commanding, and it is but just that the whole country should have a clear insight into those mistakes, for it may be that thus more errors in future will be avoided.

Looking at the map, it will be seen that the rebel army, in its encampment near Fredericksburgh, held a line running from northwest to southeast; its right wing was extended as far down as Port Royal, on the Rappahannock; its left wing rested above Fredericksburgh, on the same river. This army has only two main lines of retreat—one toward Richmond, the other toward Gordonsville. It cannot retreat to the east or southeast, as such a march would carry it into the Potomac, or York River.

Under these circumstances, the natural point of attack is the rebel left wing. If this wing is seriously defeated, and the victory rapidly followed up, the rebel army would be pressed from its two lines of retreat against the southeast; thrown against the rivers, it would finally be obliged to surrender—the same fate which befell the Prussian army after the battle of Jena.

Crossing, therefore, above Fredericksburgh, at United States Ford, for instance, marching rapidly to Chancellorsville, and from there to a point midway between Chancellorsville and Guiney, on the railroad (or, if the last move be considered too daring, moving straight from Chancellorsville against Fredericksburgh,) would be the correct strategical move to obtain the desired result, viz.: the destruction of the rebel army. Utmost speed, concentration of force and utmost daring would guarantee a complete success.

Gen. Hooker arranged his plans of attack as follows: He had seven army corps; of these, three were massed below Fredericksburgh, to cross there and make a feint attack on the rebels, two of the corps, immediately after the crossing, to return and join Gen. Hooker, who meanwhile, was crossing with the four remaining corps at several fords, some ten to twenty miles above Fredericksburgh.

On Sunday, 26th of April, the movement was commenced; on Monday it was continued, and on Tuesday morning the three corps below Fredericksburgh and on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the four corps above Fredericksburgh made good their crossing.

On Wednesday and Thursday the main army moved to Chancellorsville, some five miles from the principal crossing place, making five miles in thirty-six hours. Friday was occupied throwing up intrenchments; Saturday the fighting seriously commenced; Saturday evening, only, as it appears, the two remaining corps arrived from below. Sunday another attack, and repulse of the main army.

Meanwhile, Sedgwick carries the intrenchments behind Fredericksburgh. By Sedgwick's movements two lines of operations are clearly formed, the two Union armies separated by a distance of some twenty miles—the rebels in a central position between them. While all these movements are being carried on, the whole cavalry under Gen. Stoneman is detached on a raid in the rear of the rebel army.

Gen. Lee, without heeding the cavalry in his rear waits quietly in his intrenchments till the Union movement is fully developed. He easily discerns the feint from the real attack. He throws his whole force against Gen. Hooker, whom he confronts on Thursday evening, giving up, meanwhile, his intrenchments near Fredericksburgh.

Hooker is beaten on Saturday. On Sunday, scarcely is he on the defensive when Gen. Lee, by means of his interior-line forces, marches Sunday night, and throws, on Monday, the mass of his forces against Sedgwick, who the day before had carried the fortifications near Fredericksburgh. Sedgwick is beaten, crippled, and scarcely escapes annihilation. After this triple check Gen. Hooker gives up the contest and recrosses the river.

By what we have said above of the position of the rebel army, it will be seen that the crossing at Chancellorsville by the main force was entirely correct but it will be seen, too, that the crossing effected by four corps only, instead of seven, or at least six, was entirely incorrect.

Had the army consisted of the seven corps, and marched on Wednesday morning, in forced marches toward Fredericksburgh, or in a direction some five to six miles south of Fredericksburgh, they would have been, by Wednesday night, behind the rebel intrenchments.

The great decisive battle of the war would probably have taken place on Thursday, and would have been fought under very different circumstances from those of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, where our army was beaten in detail.

The idea of a General, who is on the offensive, whose avowed object is the capture or destruction of a whole army, making six miles in thirty-six hours, just in the most critical moment of his operation and finally, after intrenching himself without being on the communications of his enemy, tells his soldiers that the enemy has to run away or to attack him on his own ground, where he will destroy him, has no parallel in modern times.

Another quite as unpardonable mistake is the sending away of the cavalry in a moment when a great battle was nearly certain to happen. It was the same silly conduct which made Melas lose the battle of Marengo. The cavalry ought to have formed the utmost right wing in the large wheeling movement which our army performed, and in which the left wing formed the pivot.

Gen. Hooker's operation is modeled on the operations of Wurmser and Alvinczi, in 1796, in Italy; those of Jourdan, in 1799, at Stokach, and, in quite modern times, on that of the royal Neapolitan army, in 1860 at the Volturno. On the contrary, Gen. Lee took good lesson from the action of Napoleon, the Archduke Charles, and Garibaldi, on those different occasions. Gen. Lee has certainly gained for himself by this battle, the name of one of the ablest Generals of the present age.

It would be wrong to make Gen. Hooker alone responsible for his defeat. We are told that his army is to be reinforced by 30,000 men from Washington and by 40,000 to 50,000 from Suffolk. Is it not strange that those troops did not join Hooker before the battle? What is the use of 30,000 idle men in Washington? What the use of those 50,000 on the Blackwater? Why are some 20,000 standing sentry in North Carolina? What have the 30,000 done yet near Charleston?

Is there not common sense enough in our great Generals to understand, that to keep thousands and thousands of men as sentries, to prevent blockade runners from coming into Southern ports, is ridiculous; that it is more reasonable to mass all those troops, and to crush with this superiority the enemy main armies, because then the blockade runners will soon find no more buyers for their contraband goods.

But how could such reasonable action be expected from a General-in-Chief who advanced against Corinth with a snail-like pace to undertake the siege of fieldworks which the rebels afterwards, under Van Dorn, did not hesitate a moment to storm; and who sent Pope with 30,000 men to capture an army which he, with 100,000, could not defeat.

It is the same General who, in August last, gave Gen. Burnside the strange order to stay quietly at Fredericksburgh with his troops; meanwhile Pope was defeated at Manassas. The same who ordered Pope to retreat toward Washington instead of ordering him to retreat towards Salem and Berlin, which would have prevented the battle at Manassas and the invasion of Maryland. It is the same who gave the fatal order to Col. Miles to hold Harper's Ferry when the rebels were already in Maryland, and when thereby, Harper's Ferry had lost all importance.

Have there not been useless butcheries and failures of operation enough to warrant finally the adoption of sound military plans? Till this is done, we can only hope that fortune will once more smile upon the country of freedom. I am, Sir, yours, very truly,

E. SCHALK.

Three Thousand Wounded Soldiers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

The total number of wounded soldiers who have arrived here, up to the present time, is supposed to be about three thousand.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Growing Insolence of the Rebel Element—Judge Peabody's Shortcomings—An Exciting Incident at the Theatre—The National—Gen. Banks' Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

I have had the unpleasant duty, on more than one occasion, to mention the constantly growing insolence of the secesh element in this city, and I am sorry to say, that for weeks past the true Union men have, with a bitterness of feeling impossible to describe, lamented the sad state of things. To say they were restless under the evils complained of, would be a mild term, for in many instances there has existed a spirit of almost uncontrollable impatience for some reform. Under Judge Bell, the Provost Court was the protection of loyalty; under Judge Peabody, it has become practically the protection of disloyalty. Under Judge Bell, a registered enemy had no status, even by representation, in his Court; under Judge Peabody, these defiant rebels, who should not be allowed to pollute the air of this city, have, as was illustrated in the Tisdale case, more than equal rights. Sedition is protected by every quibble of the law, and gross outrages which the laws never contemplated, because none were made to meet the exigence of this rebellion, go unpunished because the Judge, with no limit to his power, can find no law. So much is this the case, that all hopes of punishing sedition in the Provost Court have been well nigh abandoned, and a case so glaring as where certain parties nailed an American flag on the floor and danced on it the entire evening, goes unprosecuted. I need not say, that in a city where the local Union people have suffered so much, or where there live so many earnest men and women, that the accumulating expressions of indignation would sooner or later, create a rupture somewhere, and last evening many anticipations were realized by a most significant demonstration at the Varieties Theatre. The name of this establishment is not unfamiliar with the Northern public, on account of the actors, in the early part of the rebellion, organizing themselves into a military company, which was at the time so happily ridiculed in your paper, but it seems that the spirit that dictated this attempt to do treason in sock and buskin still exists, and throughout the entire season, until last night, the national airs were never played at the Varieties—a blistering shame upon the military authorities of the city, that such has been the case. These airs have been frequently demanded by the audience, but steadily refused, and actors, who have been nightly receptionists of large receipts from audiences half of which were officers or soldiers of the United States Government, have never seen fit to make the simple return of giving any of our national airs, substituting in their place the Marseillaise, or possibly some secesh medley, that to the initiated was comforting, by association at least, to rebels. This neglect, which the military authorities should have corrected by an [illegible] order, was last night made the reason of a demonstration on the part of the Union sentiment, not so much to punish Mr. Baker and his miserable company, but because it offered an opportunity for the development of a desire long pent up, viz.: an opportunity of showing that, in spite of appearances, the active and impulsive sentiment of patriotism had not been crushed out by the unhappy decisions of the Provost-Judge, or by the worse than thrown away leniency of other persons high in official position.

Union men who are entitled to the recognition of leaders, have frequently notified Mr. Baker that it would be advisable for him to play the national airs, and last night certain parties went to the theatre with a determination that they should be played, no matter what might be the consequences. The house was crowded in spite of the heat and rain. As soon as the first act of the play, "Richelieu," was completed, and the curtain went down, the demand was made by a few voices for "Hail Columbia;" the cry once started, it ran through the house like wildfire. For full fifteen minutes this "calling," degenerating at times into mere undefined, but hideous noises, continued, when Mr. Baker, the manager, made his appearance. He asked for silence, and said: "Gentlemen, I hold a license to conduct a theatre from the military authorities now holding possession of the city. In this license it is specifically stated that I am not to allow any political airs to be played, and therefore, ladies and gentlemen, you ask me a thing which I have promised the military authorities that I would not do." A gentleman asked, "Have you the order in writing?" Mr. Baker replied, "Yes;" whereupon the audience, disbelieving the statement, which was really untrue, continued to call for "Hail Columbia."

Meantime, in one of the side boxes sat a subordinate clerk of the Mayor's office, named S. B. Ives, formerly a Sergeant-Major of the Thirteenth Connecticut regiment; this young gentleman, after considerable telegraphing, managed to attract Mr. Baker's attention, and the two entered into conversation, the result of which was that Mr. Ives stepped on the stage and hesitatingly said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am, as the representative of the military Government, sorry to see such proceedings; I know what Mr. Baker says is true, for I wrote the license, and, therefore, ought to know what it contains. I know that the licences say, that no political air should be allowed to be played in the theatres," whereupon he was denounced as a liar or traitor, and a copperhead, at which the said Ives simmered down. The noise now became tremendous, as it was heightened by a gentleman wearing a Major's shoulder strap getting up, and by pantomine, for nothing could be heard, evidently denouncing the orchestra. The rumor now ran through the house that there was but three fiddles and a flute left in the orchestra, but this miserable band was deemed sufficient, and finally played "one paragraph" of Hail Columbia, which familiar air set the house in a complete frenzy of gratification, the ladies present joining in by waving their handkerchiefs. The excitement however soon became alarming, and several gentlemen passed through the house telling the ladies that beyond the noise no scene of violence would take place, and every thing quieted down the moment the curtain rose.

It must be understood here, that some nights previous, at the complimentary benefit of Mr. Vining Bowers, a number of gentlemen determined to stop the play if "Stonewall Jackson's Grand March" was performed, and it must be also understood that said Bowers, who is a native of Philadelphia, is a noted Secessionist, and on his appearance some applauded and some hissed, whereupon he stopped in his acting and impudently inquired "what was that hiss for?" One gentleman, well known in this City replied, "because I wanted to." Bowers replied, "Any gentleman who hisses me I will mark him." Another gentleman rose and said, "I hissed you." Bowers replied, "I will meet you to-morrow." The gentleman answered this insinuation by taking out his card and throwing it on the stage. This all occurred in less time than I can write it, and the play went on. Mrs. Baker, however, showing much agitation, which was greatly regretted by the audience, and she was sustained and encouraged by the Union people with showers of bouquets and applause, her husband was received, however, with grim silence. The moment the curtain went down the audience commenced again calling for "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner." The gentleman now rose, and from his conspicuous position, he attracted attention, and the noise ceased, to hear what he had to say, which was as follows: "Gentlemen, there are, undoubtedly, Confederate as well as Union gentlemen present, and therefore these Union national airs are very unpleasant"—but here he was hissed down, and the cry went forth, "Turn him out!" which was done, in spite of the protestations of a lady who sat beside him.

The curtain now rose on the third act, in less than the usual intermission, but a great many parties expressed dissatisfaction that there had been no music, but no offensive demonstration was made. At the end of the act, in spite of the fact that armed soldiers now filled the lobby, the cries were again raised for "Music! music!" and the "Star Spangled Banner!" The curtain instantly rang up, before the musicians made their appearance. Notwithstanding Mr. Rand, the only avowed Union man in the company, was now on the stage, the cry continued for the "Star Spangled Banner." The excitement every moment increased, and was most intense by the time Mr. Bowers made his appearance. The actors had kept on rather by pantomime than by language, when Mr. Baker appeared on the stage, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I see that there are numbers of persons here, to-night, that are determined that the play shall not proceed unless their wishes are gratified, by having the national airs played." The excitement after this remark increased, and the cry for the "Star Spangled Banner" was more vociferous than ever; whereupon Mr. Baker pettishly remarked, "it was a small-potato affair altogether," which brought forward Mr Bowers, who said something, the words "playing to such trash" being only distinguishable.

At this instant Ex-Recorder H. M. Summers was passing down the parquet-isle, and hearing the words, turned to a friend and said: "I will cane that fellow," and, in accordance with his threat, he stepped over into the orchestra seats (Summers is six feet three inches high) and walked up to the gaslights near Mr. Bowers. The uphappy Vining, evidently mistaking Summers for one of his friends, smilingly stepped forward and leaned over toward Summers, who, thus relieved of the necessity of stepping on the stage, gave the unhappy "secesher" a cut across the face, and followed it up by another, that wrapped the cane about the unhappy comedian's shoulders. Mr. Bowers, now considerably astonished, after the manner of Macbeth, stepped back and drew his theatrical sword in fine style, and stood at bay. Summers' friends now went tumbling over into the orchestra seats, and finally witheld him, Summers, from performing his part on the stage. There were, however, a number of private gentlemen who suddenly seemed infatuated to make their appearance on the boards, and there were strong suspicions of the appearance of revolvers and canes, but owing to the interference of the military no violence was perpetrated.

As might be supposed, the ladies did their share of screaming, and, with their male protectors, left the house, the military taking entire possession. A United States officer now stepped forward on the stage and assumed that he was a representative of the Provost-Marshal-General, and that as the Varieties Theatre had refused to play one of the National airs, and the said refusal had created a riot, the theatre was closed until further orders. He therefore asked the good loyal people to retire peaceably to their homes, which was done, after giving most heartily and good humoredly three times three cheers for the Union.

The crowd as it passed out of the building expressed congratulations, that now a death-blow had been given to the secesh element of the Varieties Theatre. One Union man, who drew a pistol in defence of Summers was arrested, passed over to the police, and taken to the First District lock-up. This fact spread like wildfire, and in a few minutes an orderly but earnest crowd of Union men was at the prison. The sentiments expressed by the excited crowd was, that the Union men had suffered enough, and that the time had come when they should be respected, and that the constantly growing element of rebel influence should be put down. The result was that the prisoner was finally released, and on his appearance was greeted with three long cheers, and most heartily shaken by the hand. One of the National officers attached to the provost guard now suggested that the group disperse, when some one said, "Let us go to the Collector's house round the corner and give Cuthbert Bullitt, the man who waved the last United States flag during the rebellion, three waving cheers." This idea was greedily assented to, and the next moment the crowd was in front of Mr. Bullitt's residence making the night vocal with their cheers. The hospitable mansion was soon opened, and in the parlors was spread out an extemporized lunch and other refreshments. Toasts were drank, and congratulations exchanged, the whole ending with three cheers for Mr. Bullitt, three cheers for old Kentuck, his native State, and three cheers for the Union.

The news of Gen. Banks in the Teche country has given quite an impulse to matters and things in this vicinity, and the hopes that so large an addition to the area of the State affords hope that the drooping business of the city will revive. On Monday last, Gen. Shepley, Military Governor, and Capt. Mayor Miller, I understand, by invitation from Gen. Banks, left this city for the seat of war. I presume we shall hear from these officers in some official announcement dated from Opelousas, late the rebel capital of this State. There is a great desire among all parties here that Gov. Moore be bagged, and brought to New-Orleans. As near as I can judge, he has no friends on either side, and his arrest and punishment for his brutal proclamations and other derelictions, would cause universal joy.

In a former letter I alluded to the outrages committed on Mr. May's plantation. I learn that Brig.-Gen. Bowen he has issued orders for the arrest of the perpetrators of the acts complained of, and if they are found guilty they will be punished to the extent of the law.

PATRIOTIC.

The "Morning Star"—Havana—Matters in New-Orleans—Effect of Gen. Banks' Victories—Union and Secession—Row at the Varieties—Demonstration in the Churches about the President's Proclamation—Exodus from the City—Its Health.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 27, 1863.

THE MORNING STAR.

It was my good fortune to be one of the passengers on board the beautiful new steamer *Morning Star*, on her first ocean trip from New-York to this city. We left New-York at 3:30, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and after one of the most delightful voyages I ever experienced in my life, arrived here on Saturday, the 25th, having stayed twenty-four hours at Havana, and come leisurely and experimentally all the way.

Dr. Johnson once said that life on shipboard was nothing but being in prison, with the extra chance of getting drowned. The crusty old fellow never put his foot on board such a vessel as the *Morning Star*, or he might have talked very differently. Take one of your best up-town hotels, and set it afloat; let it bring along with it its magnificently-furnished saloons, rich table appointments, exquisite cookery, convenient and airy chambers—not forgetting the luxurious "smoking-room" and even the "bridal chamber,"—(a little bijou, enough to tempt any pretty Louisiana rebel to run off with the first handsome Yankee officer, on purpose to occupy it,)—and you won't have a bad idea of the *Morning Star*. In addition to this, it would be graceless to omit mention of the careful attention paid to the comfort of the passengers, by its very gentlemanly officers, from the captain downwards.

This vessel is but the first of four similar ones, intended by the same company to run between New-York and New-Orleans, *via* Havana, and as they are all to be named after some star or other, they will be sure to merit and receive the name of the "Star" line of steamers. The *Evening Star* is expected to be ready for sea about the end of May. It is not too much to say that the *Morning Star* is, without exception, the most agreeable sea-going vessel for passengers that ever plied regularly between New-York and this place, and that seems to be the universal verdict here. Considering the time in which this undertaking has been set on foot, it may well be asked whether there is any *possible* limit to Northern pluck and enterprise.

HAVANA.

Two things were brought prominently to my notice in the quaint old City of Havana during the few hours I spent in it; one was the painful extent to which American currency is depreciated there, and the other, the enormous preponderance of secesh feeling. To what an extent American securities (North or South) are despised there, can scarcely be credited by any but those who have witnessed it. Gold and silver alone are current, and the man who goes ashore with his pocketfull of Uncle Sam's "greenbacks" only, may just as well be utterly penniless. Some passengers who tried to change some, found it impossible to do so at *any* amount of discount; and one gentleman who unfortunately happened to have not one cent of change with him, finding himself separated from his companions, and unable to purchase a dinner ashore, or even fee a boatman to take him on board, managed (after two hours' fruitless endeavors among a dozen business houses) to get some daring banker, out of sheer sympathy and politeness, to give him a 4¼ dollar Spanish gold piece for one of Uncle Sam's bran new $10 greenbacks! Even then the Good Samaritan daintily and deprecatingly held the precious piece of paper as if he had made a terribly bad bargain; while the unhappy traveler gave a last fond look at his poor greenback, and turned away, closely calculating how far his $4¼ would go in dinner, the paseo, volantes, cooling drinks at Dominica's, &c., and yet retain enough to fly for safety on shipboard again.

A strong secesh element I fully expected to meet, from sundry conversations I had had with Cuban passengers on board the *Morning Star*, from New-York to Havana. On arriving at the latter, however, more than one strong corroboration was found in the general tone of conversation in the various places of public resort, especially one drinking saloon, in the Calle del Obispo, which is so entirely infested by rebel emissaries and blockade-runners, as to go by the name of the "Rebel Den" among Americans. I strolled in there with a literary friend, and saw and heard quite enough to satisfy me that the place had properly earned its cognomen.

It is easy enough to comprehend what the rebels and their agents are driving at in Havana, but it is not so easy to understand what the Cubans can expect to gain from sympathy with the South and enmity to the North. A young Havanese fellow-passenger endeavored to argue it to me upon the simple ground that the South defended and the North was opposed to Slavery—the grand system of labor upon which their island depends. But once let an independent Southern Confederacy be established, on the basis of Slavery, and how long does Cuba think she would escape a war of aggression on the part of that new fledgling among the nations? I had not left my young Havanese friend half an hour, before I found myself arguing this same question with another intelligant gentleman on board, with strong Southern sympathies. I wish the young Cuban had been at hand to hear the excessive coolness with which the other—in expatiating upon the endless career of glory before the young Southern giant now in the throes of its birth—talked, *as a matter of course*, of his swallowing Cuba as the first mouthful, and just by way of whetting his appetite before gorging Mexico and all South America.

MATTERS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Quitting the North when the political future was all dark and dreary, and the public mind had not yet recovered from the chilling disappointment at Charleston, I confess it was not in the most cheerful mood that I approached unknown events in the Department of the Gulf. It was, therefore, with delightful revulsion of feeling that in glancing at the *Era* of that morning, we got a first insight into the magnificent successes that have just attended the army and navy in this department; and which, if followed up and seconded by anything like good fortune, will yet place the name of Maj.-Gen. Banks upon as high a pinnacle as his nearest and dearest friends can desire.

It would, of course, be idle for me, at second-hand, to be running over the details of successes which I understand were duly forwarded to you the very morning of my arrival, by other hands. But it may not be uninteresting to state that the more I look into these events, by conversing with those who participated in them,—the more apparent become the brilliant completeness of these recent successes, and the enormous advantages that must result from them. The *argumentum ad ventrem*, the entire cutting off of supplies from the rebels, was the only way in which I ever could understand how Vicksburgh and Port Hudson could fall into our hands: but, by present appearances, at least, Gen. Banks has not only taken effective steps to clench that argument, but is also giving some other knock-down ones besides. If all is going on, as I am assured, and combinations occur to which I presume I may not yet even allude, look out soon for some of the most *telling* blows that the rebellion has yet suffered. Our troops are represented as healthy, and elated beyond measure, and secession is correspondingly depressed. The Unionists here are all in high glee, and I have not yet spoken to any whom I know to have their hearts in Dixie, but the reluctant confession comes, more from looks and tone than tongue, that the rebellion had not yet felt so vital a stroke. No wonder. The Mississippi is its spinal marrow.

UNION AND SECESSION.

Upon the principle that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," it would be well for the authorities here to take some means of allaying the constant temptations that are thrown in the way of creating disturbances in this locality. The undue leniency so long shown toward those who have dared to openly insult and defy the Union sentiment, by wearing secesh badges in the streets, singing secesh songs, using contemptuous and insulting language to Unionists in the streets and public conveyances, &c., is all beginning to produce the natural fruit—*retaliation*. The Unionists are said to be already banding themselves together in secret leagues, to insure that self-protection which they deem Judge Peabody's Court either unable or unwilling to insure them. The following little incident, clipped from the Court report of this day, gives you a type of the state of feeling, and of what is constantly going on:

> "Jacob Stork was charged by Peter Kaiser with having knocked him down in an auction store. Stork was a Union man, and Kaiser insulted him grossly on that account, when Stork knocked him down. The Court did not consider that either party acted exactly proper or according to law, and fined them $10 each. There were a number of Union men present in Court, and they at once collected among themselves the $10 and paid Stork's fine, indicating by this that they are willing to pay all fines assessed under similar circumstances."

ROW AT THE "VARIETIES."

Every now and then some event crops out to show how the deep undercurrent of feeling is running. The disturbance at the Varieties' Theatre, on the Wednesday before my arrival, was a case in point. On that occasion the Unionists, having had reason to believe that the Secessionists had frequently been attempting to turn an innocent place of amusement into a place of political manifestation, determined to have national music played,—and the affair ended in one of the wildest uproar.

It is only fair to Mr. Lewis Baker, the lessee, to say that I cannot, on strict inquiry, learn anything to compromise his loyalty in the slightest degree. On his assuming charge of the theatre, Gen. Butler, himself, recommended that no national airs should be played; thinking it better that there should be some one place where the ladies, of all shades of thinking, could meet under one roof, for innocent enjoyment, instead of sulking and pouting and concocting mischief at home, as they would be sure to do if they could not see a play without hearing the—to them—hateful "Yankee Doodle." Mr. Baker consequently acted up to this. When, on Wednesday night, the call was made for National music, he did not immediately comply, thinking it only the wish of a factious and noisy few; but, when it seemed the decided wish of the house, it appears he did comply, and played "Hail Columbia." What occurred afterwards was really more the result of a personal altercation between Mr. Vining Bowers and individuals among the audience, than anything affecting Mr. Baker, or the character of the house. Those who best know him and his amiable lady, know them both to be staunch Unionists. The best proof is that, owing to his early departure for the North, the Unionists are about to tender him a complimentary benefit, which will doubtless be a grand affair.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE CHURCHES.

Resulting from the same bitter sectional feeling in this community, were the disgraceful occurrences in several of the churches yesterday. President Lincoln having recommended Thursday next as a day of fasting and prayer, the clergymen of many churches took the opportunity of creating ill feeling among their congregations, by saying they were "ordered" to read the Proclamation. Upon this the audience got up and in many cases left the churches.

In one Catholic church, that of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne-street, the scene was really outrageous. The people slammed doors, made noises with their feet and the chairs, and did everything apparently, to drown the voice of their Pastor, who stood up pale with emotion, and was left to complete the reading to the very few Christian-minded who remained.

Your Northern peace-mongers have really a big task before them. Even while I write, in a room located about the centre of a long corridor, my ears are greeted at one end by a number of girls thumping a piano, and screaming out, "God Save the South," (to the tune of "God Save the Queen;" while at the other end of the corridor a Union crowd are as lustily bellowing out "The Star-Spangled Banner." Truly this is a queer place.

LEAVING THE CITY.

Each vessel coming here now brings comparatively few people, but goes back crowded; and when to this is added the closing up of the theatres, I am afraid the city will soon be more like a huge prison than anything else. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, accompanied, I believe, by that charming actress Mrs. Gladstane, take their leave in the *Morning Star* on Thursday, with Bowers, Ryer, and others of the troupe.

THE WEATHER

is already very sultry, and would be considered pretty warm for July in the North; but it is, as yet perfectly healthy. Some people talk of the approaching season as likely to be sickly, while others again indulge no fears whatever. The streets are clean, and nothing at present affords any reason for expecting an epidemic.

NEMO.

Orders from Gen. Banks—The National Fast Day—Union Demonstrations—Mr. Baker's Arrest—Great Excitement—Union Feeling in Louisiana—Gen. Sherman and Correspondents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Thursday, April 30, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Banks has this morning issued the three following proclamations, which will electrify the whole country, as they have the people of this city:

[The orders were published by us on Friday.—Ed. Times.]

I am free to confess that Gen. Banks has taken by complete surprise even those among his numerous friends and well-wishers who had most faith in his administrative powers. Of his military talents, courage, sagacity and determination of character, no one ever entertained the slightest doubt; but there is a natural kindliness about him, an evident desire to wrong and displease no one, which created fears that, when the proper season came for it, he would lack the firm and uncompromising nerve so essential. Those who thought so, evidently mistook their man. He is now proving that he can wield the thunder quite as well as the olive-branch; and those who have been looking upon his past leniency as a weakness, now delightfully discover that it was only the result of a careful and judicious mind duly poising and calculating the forces it intended to bring upon a given object. These few pregnant orders of Gen. Banks'—carrying with them, as they do, the conviction that they are not mere empty sounds—will do more toward infusing confidence among loyal men, and striking dismay among the disloyal, than two or three great victories in the field could have accomplished. Taken in conjunction with his recent brilliant and far-reaching military successes, the effect is overwhelmingly favorable for the Union cause in the whole of this region of country.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY.

The strict letter of the President's recommendation, with regard to observing the 30th as a day of fasting and prayer, was pretty generally observed. Nearly all the places of business were closed up; the churches were opened and the national flag waving in localities where it has, hitherto, been considered almost as a desecration to be seen. In many cases, however, it was the mere outward show with but little of the true spirit of loyalty or contrition. I chanced, for instance, to go into the Presbyterian Church in Lafayette-square,—one of the most fashionable places of worship in the city. On ordinary occasions, some five or six hundred people are in the habit of congregating there; but when I entered with my companion there could not have been more than two or three dozen people scattered through the large edifice. The clergyman's prayer, too, instead of being of any marked patriotic character, dealt in nothing but generalities that could have been uttered just as well from a pulpit in Richmond as in New-Orleans. He fervently prayed for peace,—a cessation of the horrible strife into which the wickedness of men had plunged us—(Query: men on which side did he mean?)—and called down the blessings of God upon *all* men,—no matter of what "kind or condition." If his prayer did not invoke quite as much blessing upon the rebel cause as upon our own, I don't understand the English language when I hear it.

The services of Christ Church were of a very different nature. There the Rev. Mr. Bacon officiated;—the same gentleman who so heroically comported himself on board the *Richmond*, during the attack on Port Hudson. Mr. Bacon, both in his prayers and the eloquent sermon he preached to a large congregation, left his hearers in no doubt whatever as to the side on which he felt it his duty to call down divine aid. In his estimation, patriotism and treason do not stand on precisely the same footing at the bar of Omnipotence.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS.

I made mention in my last, of a great excitement which had occurred in the Varieties Theatre, an evening or two before my arrival. The sequel was that several of Mr. Baker's friends, among prominent Union residents, being desirous of clearing his reputation of any unfair suspicions about his loyalty, tendered him a complimentary benefit, upon which occasion it was publicly announced that our national airs would form a prominent part of the entertainment.

Wednesday, the 29th, (last evening,) was fixed, and everything went off charmingly. The stage was decorated by national flags, and national airs were played by the orchestra, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the audience. Mr. Baker, on being called before the curtain, at the end of the second piece, gladly embraced the opportunity of setting himself right with his fellow-citizens. After gracefully acknowledging that, on minutely examining the instructions he had received, he found them open to another construction than he had honestly put upon them, and deeply regretting that any misapprehension should have occurred on the part of the management, he added with much emotion: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to say a few words for myself. That I, personally, could have any objection to the performance of the national airs, is a supposition too monstrous to be believed. I love them—I glory in them. [Applause.] My Union sentiments have been well known in this city, and I have never—never for an instant, wavered from them. I only speak the sentiments of my heart when I say that no man more fervently desires the unity of our beloved country than myself. My life is my country's to command; and, with my whole heart, I say, God bless our glorious Union, and may we ever preserve it!" [Immense applause.]

RENEWED EXCITEMENT.

To the uninitiated loyalists this open and unqualified avowal appeared perfectly satisfactory, but it would seem that a portion of the Unionists here thought differently. Excited numbers congregated about the precincts of the theatre, and held an organized meeting at the Lyceum, whence a report got into circulation, late at night, that some violent personal demonstration would be made against Mr. Baker. To such an extent did it reach, that long after midnight the Police authorities were keeping a watch upon his residence, to avert any disturbance of the public peace.

MR. BAKER'S ARREST.

This morning—Thursday—a large crowd of people assembled at the wharf, opposite Jackson-square, to see the beautiful new steamship *Morning Star* take her departure. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were on board, unconsciously conversing with their friends among the crowd, when it began to be whispered that a man was present with a writ to arrest Mr. Baker. The vessel left the dock, however, but had gone only a short distance down the river when a party, secreted on board, actually did arrest him, brought him and his wife back, and took them to the Custom-house, to the astonishment of the whole city. The extraordinary charge was, that Mr. Baker had forged, or made unwarranted use of the names of the leading citizens, which were published in connection with his complimentary benefit.

But Mr. Baker had not been ashore two hours before large numbers of the very gentlemen who had voluntarily put down their names for his benefit immediately came forward to avow it, and he found himself in possession of the following most amusing document:

> New-Orleans, April 30, 1863.
>
> Judge Hughes: In the case of Mr. Lewis Baker, arrested on a warrant made by me, authorized by the Union men of New-Orleans, I beg leave to withdraw and dismiss from any further consideration by the Provost-Court, being satisfied that the arrest of Mr. Baker has been made under a mistake.
>
> T. J. EARHART,
> Counsel for the Union Meeting.

Mr. Baker and his amiable lady leave to-morrow morning by the *Columbia*—the innocent victims of one of the richest—but most annoying—jokes that have occurred here for a long time. On many a dull evening shall we pine after the intellectual treat we were constantly receiving from them, and from that charming lady and accomplished actress Mrs. Gladstane, who accompanies them to New-York.

UNION FEELING IN LOUISIANA.

One of the most cheering features in the recent victories of Gen. Banks, is the proof they have developed of the strong Union feeling existing through all the districts in which our army penetrates. The newspapers which come to us from there are perfect "Curiosties of Literature," printed on a single sheet of wall-paper, and crammed full of squibs, at the rebel expense. They are as frisky as mice when the old cat is away. Here is a scrap I cut from the Opelousas *Courier* of the 25th inst.:

"To the Patriotic Citizens of St. Landry."—Under this caption, we published in our wall-paper of the 13th December, 1862, the following appeal:

> To the Patriotic Citizens of St. Landry.—Maj.-Gen. Taylor is now having fortifications erected at Butte-à-la-Rose, for the protection of Western Louisiana against the Federal gunboats, and hands are needed to complete the works before high water. The people of the Atchafalaya from Simmsport to Butte-à-la-Rose have already furnished their hands and set them to work on these fortifications, and appeal to the citizens of St. Landry to assist them with all the available negroes they can spare. Three hundred men are needed *immediately*, and if furnished by the planters of the surrounding country, will be conveyed to Butte-à-la-Rose on the steamer *Ellen*, now lying at Porte Berié for that purpose, under the command of Capt. Lyons.
>
> Let every man come to the rescue before it be too late!
>
> Opelousas, Dec. 6, 1862.

The "Patriotic citizens of St. Landry" will be pleased to learn that the public spirited firm of N. P. Banks & Co., have decided to complete the work of rendering Butte-a-la-Rose impregnable, so suddenly interrupted a day or two ago by the absconding of the former overseer, (a person named Taylor) and a subsequent strike among the hands. From the well known character of the gentlemen who have now undertaken the work, the "Patriotic citizens of St. Landry" need have no reason to apprehend any failure on their part.

GEN. SHERMAN AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Gen. Sherman is a fine gentleman and brave soldier, but he has one grave weakness—he abhors that inestimable race of creatures called correspondents. If I remember rightly, some unfortunate member of the Times ran foul of him somewhere on the Atlantic coast, and another one—so rumor says—just managed to escape his clutches this morning, by sailing for New-York on board the *Morning Star*. What the correspondent in question had said or done with his pen, I really know not.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, I was aroused by a loud knocking at my door, and on going to see the cause, found Mr. Hays, the correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*—a most estimable young gentleman—being borne off by an officer, under arrest, for what, he could not imagine. He was taken to the Custom-house at that unseasonable hour, huddled into a room with a number of rebel prisoners, prevented from getting his writing materials, (by which he lost a mail,) and after being kept till noon, without a bed or the privilege of breakfasting, or even washing his face, was ushered into the dreadful presence of Gen. Sherman.

On patiently waiting to hear his crime and his doom, it turned out that "somebody or other" had written to the Boston *Traveler*, expatiating upon the very defenceless condition of the City of New-Orleans—a charge by the way that had far more truth than poetry in it *then*, though it would be very far from the truth *now*. Our young friend not being the author of the article in question, and knowing nothing of its authorship, had no objection of course, to go through the long process of swearing to which he was subjected; although he thinks the General might just as well have had some *real* charge against him, before ignominiously dragging him out of bed at 4 o'clock, A. M., to give him a taste of convict life. This is joke No. 2 we have had to-day in the way of arrest and imprisonment "under a mistake."

If the gallant General ever condescends to cast his eyes upon the humble lucubrations of your correspondent, I would venture respectfully to suggest that if he goes on starving poor correspondents to death in this way, there soon will be none left to record his brilliant victories.

NEMO.

Summary of Gen. Banks' Operations.

From the Era, April 26.

The past two weeks have given historic fame to the Department of the Gulf, and the Nineteenth Army Corps. Events of the utmost importance in the present crisis have marked every one of their days.

About a month since, the first act of the drama was successfully enacted. A large force was concentrated at Baton Rouge. The army trains, ammunition, and immense quantities of Quartermaster's stores were transported to that city. Major-Gen. Banks went up and assumed command. The whole force was marched up almost within sight of the batteries of Port Hudson. The country anxiously looked to see the stronghold fall. But one night the brave Admiral of the river fleet ran two of his gunboats in safety past the frowning batteries planted there. What was the result? Pushing on, he established communication with Porter's fleet above Vicksburgh. He blockaded the Red River, which has been the great avenue of rebel supplies. The presence of his gunboats kept the *Queen of the West* and all the rest of the rebel navy from the waters between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and he has also stationed the *Richmond* so that she can signalize to the fleet below the latter point. Thus any communication can now be sent up from Baton Rouge to Grant or Porter, above Vicksburgh, in spite of the two "Gibraltars" which command the river.

Two natural advantages of the two positions, and their extensive fortifications, amount to very little, while their large garrisons are menaced by as strong a power as can be brought to reduce them—namely, starvation. This was the object successfully accomplished in the late movements toward Port Hudson.

But having stationed a fleet to blockade the mouth of the Red River, another great highway for the transportation of valuable supplies had to be cut off. Seven miles west of New-Iberia, near Vermillion Bay, is a large salt mine. Immense quantities of the precious article had been constantly on the way to the rebel army by means of bayous leading into the Red River. Foundries were in operation, which sent out great quantities of ordnance stores. A sawmill was manufacturing lumber for the rebel use. Immense quantities of sugar, molasses, sawn lumber, beef cattle, horses, mules, cotton, corn and bricks were in the hands of the enemy. They had fortifications armed and garrisoned. Lastly, they had a navy which included the *Queen of the West*, cruising around the bayous south of the Red River.

The past week has seen all these fall into our hands; the enemy in rapid flight before our advancing hosts and the rich surrounding country quietly occupied. The money value of the captured property is immense; the important territory occupied places us where a terrible blow is struck against the enemy.

We would not boast too loudly of this great success, but how many victories in this war have produced such substantial results? This, and the passage of the gunboats by Port Hudson, both parts of the same plan—viz., that of cutting off the enemy's Trans-Mississippi supplies, and of opening communication between Gen. Banks and Gen. Grant, and Admiral Farragut and Admiral Porter—appear to us to constitute an achievement of immense value and importance.

The Charges Against Vallandigham.

The official charges against Vallandigham set forth that on or about the 1st of May, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, he publicly addressed a large meeting of citizens, declaring that the present war is an injurious, cruel, and unnecessary war—a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing out liberty and establishing a despotism—a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslaving of the whites; and that, if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, were rejected the day before the battle of Fredericksburgh. He is also charged with having said that Order No. 38 of Gen. Burnside was a base usurpation of arbitrary authority, and that the sooner the people informed the minions of usurpated power that they will not submit to such restrictions the better. He declared also his purpose to defeat an attempt to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government, and that he believed the men in power were trying to establish a despotism.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gen. Franklin's Reply to the War Committee of Congress.

Having published all that portion of the report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War which charges Major-Gen. William B. Franklin with the chief responsibility for the failure of Gen. Burnside's attack on Fredericksburgh in December last, it is proper that we should also place before our readers so much of the reply of Gen. Franklin to this allegation as the limited space at our command will enable us to do.

The reply, which has been given to the public in pamphlet form, appears to us to be a complete vindication of the accused against the charges preferred by that Committee. It also discloses some interesting information in regard to the battle of Fredericksburgh and other acts of Gen. Burnside while in command of the Army of the Potomac, which has not heretofore obtained publicity, and all of which will interest many of our readers.

We commence our abridgment of this pamphlet by citing the annexed passages from its opening pages:

"The Committee have not devoted much space to me, either in citations of testimony or in statements of their own; but in that limited space they have presented me before the country as responsible for the loss of the battle of Fredericksburgh, in consequence of my disobedience of the orders of Gen. Burnside. If this be true, I have been guilty of the highest crime known to the military law, for the commission of which my life is forfeit and my name consigned to infamy.

Justice to the country, to the Administration which has given me important commands in its armies, and to myself, demands that I meet these grave allegations as promptly as possible; while, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, the mode I adopt is the only one open to me. Since the publication of the report, I have received an answer to an inquiry at the Adjutant-General's Office, informing me that there are no charges on file against me at the Department to which, as a soldier, I am amenable.

I am not at liberty to ignore a report which has already reached the hands of a majority of the loyal people of the United States, emanating from a Committee of their representatives in Congress, because the legislative department of the Government has taken upon itself the duties that belong to the Executive. I cannot shut my eyes to the magnitude of the question in its immediate public aspect. If it affected only myself, I might be well contented with the verdict which history will pass upon the transaction, under the sacred law which governs the ultimate triumph of the truth.

It is a sad commentary upon the disjointed condition of the times that at the very moment when the nation is offering its blood and treasure without stint in the effort to preserve inviolate the principles of civil liberty, a citizen of that nation, however humble, shall be accused, tried and condemned of an infamous crime, before a tribunal sitting in secret session, without notice, or even an intimation of the charges made against him; without the opportunity to confront or examine the witnesses brought against him; to be himself called and interrogated, in utter ignorance that he is under trial; and finally to be denied permission to produce witnesses, when the fact became apparent to him that he was, for some unexplained reason, in danger of condemnation. Since the time when the corner-stone of civil liberty was laid under that Government from which we derive our laws, which gives to the meanest subject or the greatest criminal the right to meet his accusers face to face, and to confront his witnesses, no parallel can be found in the history of constitutional Governments so startling in its violations of all that is sacred in personal rights as are the proceedings of the secret tribunals created by the Congress which has just expired.

ORDER OF BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. Franklin complains that the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War was given to the public without the evidence on which it purports to be founded, except such extracts thereof as the Committee saw fit to embody in the report itself. Of his own testimony before the Committee only a part is printed, and he therefore submits to the public some facts stated by him to the Committee which they have not published, and some of the evidence which he requested the Committee to take, but which they declined upon the ground that they had not time. Among the facts submitted by him to the Committee which they have not noticed are some which he repeats, in substance, as follows:

On the 13th day of December last, when I crossed the Rappahannock, I was in command of the left grand division of the Army of the Potomac, which numbered about forty thousand men. It was entirely crossed and posted in line of battle by 3 o'clock of that day. My command consisted of two corps, of three divisions each. At 5 o'clock Gen. Burnside came to my headquarters, where he met, with me, Gens. William F. Smith and John F. Reynolds, corps commanders. The subject of conversation was a proposed attack upon the enemy on the following morning, when I strongly advised Gen. Burnside to make an attack from my division upon the enemy's right, with a column of at least thirty thousand men, to be sent in at daylight in the morning. At that time two divisions of Gen. Hooker's command were on the north side of the river, near the bridges that I had crossed. In order to make such an attack as I advised, I informed Gen. Burnside that these two divisions must be crossed during the night. I reiterated my request that I should receive my orders as early as possible, that I might make necessary dispositions of the troops before daylight. He stated at one time that I should have my orders in any event before midnight, and at another that I should have them in two or three hours. He left my headquarters about six o'clock P. M., and I awaited his orders during the night. None reached me until half-past seven o'clock, in the morning. At midnight I sent an Aid to ask for them, and received the reply that they were being prepared and would be sent forthwith. The order which I received was brought by Gen. Hardie, of Gen. Burnside's Staff, well known in the service as an able and zealous officer. It reached my hands at thirty minutes past seven on the morning of the 13th. My command was then in the same position as when Gen. Burnside left my headquarters the evening previous. The night had passed without orders, and Gen. Hooker's two divisions were still on the other side of the river. With the light furnished by this state of facts, Gen. Burnside's order, though incongruous and contradictory on its face, admitted of but one interpretation, viz.: that he intended to make an armed observation from the left, to ascertain the strength of the enemy—an interpretation also given to it by both of my corps commanders. The order is as follows:

> Headquarters Army of Potomac,
> Dec. 13—11:55 A. M.
>
> *Major-Gen. Franklin, Commanding Left Grand Division, Army of Potomac:*
>
> Gen. Hardie will carry this dispatch to you and remain with you during the day. The General commanding directs that you keep *your whole command in position* for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, and you will send out *at once a division at least*, to pass below Smithfield, to seize, if possible, the heights near Capt. Hamilton's, on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported *and its line of retreat open*. He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from Gen. Sumner's command up the plank road to its intersection with the Telegraph road, where they will divide with a view to seizing the heights on both those roads. Holding these heights with the heights near Capt. Hamilton's, will, he hopes, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns distant from each other, with the view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog. Two of Gen. Hooker's divisions are in your rear at the bridges, and will remain there as supports. Copies of instructions given to Gens. Sumner and Hooker will be forwarded to you by an orderly very soon. You will keep your whole command in readiness to move at once as soon as the fog lifts. The watchword, which, if possible, should be given to every company, will be "Scott."
>
> I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN G. PARKE, Chief of Staff.

Thus, it will be seen that after ordering me to keep my whole command in readiness for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, I was directed to send out at once a division at least to seize the hill at Hamilton's. After referring to the order of Gen. Sumner, he reiterates the direction to keep my whole command in readiness for the Richmond road movement.

For three hours before the order reached me, I was satisfied that Gen. Burnside had given up the idea (if he ever entertained it) of making an attack in force from the left, for the delay in sending the orders made such an attack impossible with any reasonable chance of success. And in this connection it is not improper for me to state that a map, made by the rebel Gen. Jackson's topographical engineer, has fallen into the hands of our officers since Gen. Hooker has been in command, from which it is apparent that the enemy's position could not have been carried by any force less than that recommended by me on the afternoon of the 12th.

Gen. Burnside knew the strength in numbers and position as well as the desperate determination of the rebel army. Had he intended a movement in force, his orders both to myself and Gen. Sumner would have been commensurate with such a purpose. Had he expected me to make such an attack upon an enemy whom I had met too often to be guilty of the folly of underrating, he would have given me the night in which to make a disposition of my troops for the conflict of the morrow, instead of leaving me to pass it in sleepless anxiety in my tent.

Gen. Burnside ought to have known, and doubtless did know, that to make his "main attack," and thereby bring on a general engagement on my front, under an order of this discription, sent after daylight in the morning, was to send his troops to a useless and unavailable slaughter, and therefore he could not have intended it. I acted upon the order at once, as nearly according to its literal directions as was in my power.

The attack was ordered to be led by Gen. Meade, one of the ablest officers in our service, supported by Gen. Gibbon on his right, and Gen. Doubleday in reserve. These three divisions formed one of the two corps (Gen. Reynolds') under my command on the south side of the river. Shortly after Meade advanced the enemy's cavalry appeared on the left, accompanied by artillery, and Doubleday was ordered to drive them away. Soon after these troops were advanced, finding that the enemy was in force on all sides, I sent to Gen. Stoneman to cross with one of his divisions, and before that had entirely crossed his second division was also ordered over. The crossing of these divisions (which should have been made during the previous night had an attack in force been contemplated) occupied at least three hours. While this was going on one of Gen. Smith's divisions was also ordered to report to Gen. Reynolds'. Of these several movements Gen Burnside was kept informed by reports made by Gen. Hardie to him at intervals during the day; and between 7.40 A. M. and 3.40 P.M. it was reported to him, by an officer of his own staff, that out of the eight divisions composing my entire command, including the two divisions that had been ordered to cross the river, six divisions had been employed in making the effort to seize Hamilton's hill, keeping the attacking force supported, and in checking the advance of the enemy, while but two divisions were left to protect the bridges, the right, and the centre, and to keep the line of retreat open, and which two divisions were actually attacked during the day."

SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE.

Gen. Franklin proceeds to say that after the Committee had taken his testimony and declined to call Gen. Hardie as a witness, he asked permission to hand them copies of the reports made by that officer to Gen. Burnside during the day. This request was granted; and although it is impossible to overstate the value of the testimony contained in these dispatches, fourteen in number, sent from the field of battle by an officer of the staff of Gen. Burnside who could have no motive at the time to state anything but the exact truth, as the events were transpiring under his own eyes, yet no mention of or reference to these dispatches is made by the Committee in their report. Of these dispatches Gen. Franklin says:

"As they present a statement of the transactions of the day upon the left, as seen by a competent and impartial witness, I present them in full, in the order in which they were sent. It will be noticed that the first dispatch is dated 7:40 A. M. This dispatch is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FRANKLIN'S GRAND DIVISION,
Dec 13—7 40 P. M.

Gen. Burnside:
Gen. Meade's division is to make the movement from our left; but it is reported that the enemy's skirmishers are advancing, indicating an attack upon our position on the left.
JAMES A. HARDIE,
Brig.-Gen. Vols., Assist. Insp.-Gen.

The telegraph station connecting with Gen. Burnside's headquarters was about one-third of a mile from my headquarters, so that by 8 o'clock of that morning Gen. Burnside was informed by his Assistant Inspector-General of the fact that I had sent Gen. Meade's division to make the movement directed by him. I submit, with entire confidence, that had Gen. Burnside, upon the receipt of Gen. Hardie's first dispatch, discovered that I had either misapprehended his order, or was sending too small a force to its execution, he would at the moment have corrected my misapprehension. So far from that, Gen. Burnside did not communicate with me in any manner from that time until 2:25 P. M. of that day, when he sent me an order in writing, in which it was stated that my instructions of this morning were so far modified as to require an advance upon the heights immediately in my front. Gen. Hardie's dispatch, upon the receipt of this order, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
Dec. 13—2:25 P. M.

Gen. Burnside:
Dispatch received. Franklin will do his best. New troops gone in. Will report soon again.
JAS. A. HARDIE, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

Later in the day, and after 3 o'clock, when every regiment that I could spare was engaged in various parts of the field, (as will appear by referring to Hardie's reports and Gen. Burnside's own testimony, hereafter given,) with an enemy that greatly outnumbered us, and when all my energies were directed to save the wing from being overpowered, and its line of retreat cut off, I received a verbal message from Gen. Burnside, by one of his staff, that Gen. Sumner's troops were being hard pressed, with a request to make a diversion in his favor if I could. To this I also responded that I would do my best.

For the details of what was done by me during the day, I leave Gen. Hardie's dispatches to speak for themselves. He was at my side from shortly after sunrise until sunset. He not only knew of every order and movement made by me, or under my direction, but was a perfectly competent judge of their wisdom and sufficiency. In the performance of an act of common justice he has placed these dispatches at my disposal. In addition to the forces referred to in these dispatches, a division from Gen. Wilcox's corps reported to me late in the afternoon, and was put in the vicinity of the bridges: too late, however, to aid in any of the operations on the extreme left."

All the dispatches of Gen. Hardie to Gen. Burnside are next given in full, in view of the contents of which Gen. Franklin says: "I am willing to abide by this testimony, to determine whether I lost the battle of Fredericksburgh in consequence of my disobedience of an order directing me 'to attack with a division at least, and to keep it well supported.'"

BURNSIDE'S CONFIDENCE IN FRANEKIN—ORDER NO. 8.

Gen. Franklin next alludes to what took place after the failure of the attack, showing that Gen. Burnside did not then evince any disapprobation of the former's conduct or any lack of confidence in him as a soldier. On this point Gen. Franklin says:

"On the night following I was with Gen. Burnside at his headquarters, when he informed me that he intended to renew the attack from the right and to lead the Ninth Corps in person. At two interviews during that night (which lasted at least two hours) he did not intimate to me any disapprobation of my conduct or of that of my officers and men during that day. Again, I urged upon him that if the attack was to be renewed, to renew it from the left, but with such force and preparations as would command success. An order, however, for an attack from the right was given by him. On the following day I had another interview with Gen. Burnside, at his request, in which he informed me that strong protests were made against a renewal of the attack by Gens. Sumner and Hooker, and he abandoned the plan of another attack with expressions of the greatest reluctance. I was with him for two or three hours on that occasion; and during that interview, he did not express or intimate, in his language or deportment toward me, that he was not entirely satisfied with my conduct and that of my officers and men. On the Wednesday or Thursday following I had another interview with him, in which, so far from expressing any dissatisfaction with me, he stated very distinctly that I alone of his Generals had 'held up his hands,' (as he expressed it;) that he had fully determined to resign his command, and to recommend me as his successor as the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac. From that time until I was relieved from the command of the Left Grand Division, although frequently called into consultation by Gen. Burnside, he never told me or gave me to understand that I had either misconstrued or disobeyed his orders, or was in any way responsible for the disaster of the 13th, or had in the least lost his confidence. Indeed, had he believed that I had disobeyed his orders on the 13th, he could not have discharged his duty to the country without preferring charges against me to that effect.

It was during the period of time last referred to that the General Order No. 8, to which the Committee have made reference in their report, was directed to be issued by Gen. Burnside. The Committee state that this order dismissed some officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President, and relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. Burnside asked the President to sanction the order or accept his resignation as Major-General; *that the President acknowledged that Gen. Burnside was right*, but declined to decide without consulting with some of his advisers. As I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac almost immediately after this interview with the President, I shall assume that I was one of the officers thus relieved in the order—an assumption I could not make from any evidence derived from Gen. Burnside's conduct to me when we were together, but which I am compelled to make because I have been so informed by two gentlemen of high character who have seen and read the order.

It further appears from the report that the Committee had that order before them; and as they have seen fit to visit upon me solely the responsibility for the loss of the battle of Fredericksburgh, without referring in any manner to the repulse on the right, or stating its fearful loss in killed and wounded, I feel at liberty to state, on the authority of the same gentlemen who have seen Order No. 8, that under that order Gen. Hooker was one of the officers dismissed from service subject to the approval of the President. If, therefore, that order is invoked as a record of conviction, and by it Gen. Hooker is dismissed while I am only relieved, I have the right to state the fact, and leave the public to judge of the motives of the Committee in stating that they have not considered it essential to report upon the operations of the right wing in this battle. Not only so, but I have the right to challenge the verity of the statement 'that the President acknowledged that Gen. Burnside was right,' when it was known to the Committee that in the same order in which the President relieved Gen. Burnside from the command of the Army of the Potomac he made Gen. Hooker his successor.

But I shall not accept it as conclusive against my conduct that Gen. Burnside did recommend that I should be relieved. It is a part of the history of the times that after the failure of his attempt upon the rebel army behind Fredericksburgh he addressed a letter to Gen. Halleck relieving the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief from all responsibility for that movement; and it is equally true, though not so publicly known, that shortly after that letter was published Gen. Burnside made quite as formal and earnest a request to the President to remove the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief from the several positions occupied by them as he did to dismiss certain of his officers in the Army of the Potomac. If it was true that the movement was his own it was but an act of common justice to assume its responsibility."

TWO PLANS OF ATTACK.

It appears that there were two plans of attack, upon which Gen. Franklin remarks, "without intending to reflect upon that kind of magnanimity that takes the responsibility of a failure from the shoulders of those above us and places it upon those below us." He says:

"I will prove by documentary evidence from Gen. Burnside's hand that his plan, as given to the Committee, was not the plan on which he conducted the operations of the battle.

The Committee have printed Gen. Burnside's plan of attack, as given by him. By the side of this I print an extract from the letter of Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck, dated Dec. 19, six days after the battle, by which it appears that he intended to make his 'vigorous attack,' as he there calls it, over two miles from my front, and upon the heights in the rear of the town of Fredericksburgh, and that part of his order to me in which he informed me of the orders which he had given Gen. Sumner, showing that Gen. Sumner's movement was to be simultaneous with mine. In this he states the measures taken to avoid a collision between Gen. Sumner's forces and mine, while in the plan before the Committee he is represented as testifying that he did not mean that Gen. Sumner should move *until I had taken the position designated in the order.*

Gen. Burnside's Plan of Attack, as given by the Committee.

The enemy had cut a road along in the rear of the line of the heights where we made our attack, by means of which they connected the two wings of their army, and avoided a long detour around through a bad country. I obtained from a colored man, from the other side of the town, information in regard to this new road, which proved to be correct. I wanted to obtain possession of that new road, and that was my reason for making an attack on the extreme left. I did not intend to make the attack on the right until that position had been taken, which I supposed would stagger the enemy, cutting their line in two, and then I proposed to make a direct attack on their front and drive them out of their works.

Gen. Burnside's plan of attack in his letter to Gen. Halleck.

I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburgh, and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a *vigorous attack*, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces *behind and on the crest in the rear of the town*, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. For this we had to gain a height on the *extreme right* of the crest which commanded a new road lately made by the enemy, &c."

Extract from Gen. Burnside's order to me, informing me of Gen. Sumner's orders.

"He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from Gen. Sumner's command up the plank road to its intersection of the telegraph road, where they will divide with a view of seizing the heights on both these roads. Holding these heights, with the heights near Capt. Hamilton's, will, I hope, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns, distant from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog."

The statements in Gen. Burnside's letter to Gen. Halleck, his statement in the order of the 13th to me, and his statement of his plan before the Committee, all agree upon one point at least—that he did not mean to make his '*main attack*' under either of those orders. Under the orders he issued he designed seizing first the heights in rear of the town; next the heights near Capt. Hamilton's, which he supposed would stagger the enemy; and then he proposed to make a '*direct attack*' in the enemy's front, and drive him out of his works. The orders not only agree in this, but the fact, in all the significant proportions of its results, in killed and wounded, was before the Committee, that Gen. Sumner's command did actually move to seize 'those heights on the crest in rear of the town,' almost as soon as I did. At that time I had not only taken the position at Capt. Hamilton's, but was crossing troops from the other side of the river, to save those who had been sent to make the attempt. Gen. Burnside was informed of all this by Gen. Hardie as the effort progressed. How, then, is it to be accounted for that Gen. Burnside could have so far forgotten his intentions as to say, '*that he did not intend making the attack* on the right until that position (my position) had been taken?' If he did not intend to do so, why did he make the attack before the contingency happened? He knew that the position on the left was not taken; why, then, did he order Gen. Sumner forward, if his intention was to keep him back until it was taken? If he did not intend that Gen. Sumner should move until I had taken the heights at Capt. Hamilton's, what does this language in his order to me mean: 'He has ordered another column of a *division or more* to be moved from Gen. Sumner's command up the plank-road to its intersection with the telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view of seizing the heights on both of those roads. *Holding these heights, with the heights near Capt. Hamilton's*, will, he hopes,' &c. He makes these moves by columns distant from each other, with a view of *avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces*, which might occur in a general movement during the fog.'

This is the language of a simultaneous movement; and that no doubt may be left about it, he gives as a reason why he keeps the moving columns distant from each other that they might not encounter each other in a fog. If both columns were not to be moved at the same time, it is difficult to see how they could have collided in a fog. It is therefore perfectly evident that, under both orders issued that morning by Gen. Burnside, he imagined that he could seize certain heights over two miles distant from each other, with the comparatively small force of a division sufficiently supported for each column, and that when these were taken he expected to follow up by orders for a main attack with the 'whole command,' which I was to keep in 'position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road.' In the execution of these orders the enemy discovered himself in force so much greater than Gen. Burnside anticipated, that the plan proved totally inadequate to its expected results. The disaster which followed is a matter of history; and considering the pressure to which the mind of the commanding General must have been subjected since that time, it is not difficult to find a reason why his present recollection of his plan differs so materially from the orders which he gave before the movement was made; but I submit that is an insufficient reason for visiting the consequences of the failure upon his subordinates in command."

EXPLANATION OF TESTIMONY.

Gen. Franklin next proceeds to criticise the report of the Committee on account of its omissions of some of the testimony. Under this head we extract the following:

"The Committee state that when last before them I considered the meaning of the order to be an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was. They then proceed as follows: 'In his (Franklin's) testimony, given when your Committee were at Falmouth, he says: 'I put in all the troops that I thought it prudent and proper to put in. I fought the whole strength of my command as far as I could, and at the same time keep my connection with the river open.' These two statements seem to be presented under the idea that they convict me of an inconsistency, and in the report furnished by the committee to one of the newspapers, printed in pamphlet form, entitled *Tribune War Tract, No. 1*, this statement of the Committee is headed, in capital letters, 'Franklin's inconsistent statements.' What inconsistency is there between my interpretation of the second clause of the order that it was for an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was, and in the statement that, in sending in this armed force of observation, I *had* ascertained where the enemy was, and had been compelled to fight the whole strength of my command as far as I could, and at the same time keep my communication with the river open, in resisting a superior force, which had discovered itself on three sides of me? But the Committee, in quoting my testimony, for some reason satisfactory to themselves, have omitted to state what was testified by me in the same connection.

By referring to the testimony given by me at Falmouth, (which has heretofore been made public,) I find that the words immediately following the quotation made by the Committee in their present report are as follows: 'The reason that we failed was that we had not troops enough to carry the points where the attack was made, *under the orders that were given.*' Why the Committee have omitted that part of my evidence, while from the quotation marks the reader is led to suppose the whole sentence is given, I shall not stop to inquire.

The next statement in the report refers to the number of troops with which the attack was made by me, under the orders to send out 'a division, at least,' to seize the heights near Capt. Hamilton's, and that is headed in the tract in the same conspicuous manner, 'Franklin responsible for the defeat.'

The Committee's statement on this subject occupies but a few lines, and admits the sending out by me, under this order, of four divisions, numbering 16,500 men, as stated by them, without giving the number of Doubleday's division, which was nearly 7,000 more. The Committee name only Meade's, Gibbons', Doubleday's and Birney's divisions as those by which the attack was made and supported. They had it in proof, and in Gen. Hardie's reports, that Newton's and Sickles' divisions also aided in that movement, while the divisions of Howe and Brooks also engaged the enemy during the day. However easy of explanation it may be that the employment of Newton's division was not referred to in the report, it is difficult to understand why Sickles' division should be omitted, when the only evidence on this subject discloses the fact that Sickles' division was also engaged.

The Committee proceed: 'Several of the witnesses testify that had the attack been renewed with all the available force under Gen. Franklin's command, it would have been successful.' Who these witnesses are is not stated, nor is a word of their testimony given. If any one upon whose opinion the public would place any reliance has been found to express such an opinion, it has been given in ignorance of the orders under which I was acting during the day, or upon the assumption that such an order as the Committee state I did receive was issued to me in the early part of the day. I have shown that no such order was issued, and that the second order that was issued was received at 2:25 P. M."

GEN. BURNSIDE'S TESTIMONY.

But whatever opinions may have been expressed before the Committee by witnesses, whose names they have not given, the same Committee submitted a report to the Senate on the 23d day of December last, containing the evidence taken by them on the 19th of that month, in which the testimony of Gen. Burnside, taken immediately after the battle, is given. This has been printed by order of the Senate. From this document I make the following extracts referring to the battle of Fredericksburgh:

"Question (by Committee)—What causes do you assign for the failure of your attack here?

Answer—It was found to be impossible to get the men up to the works; the enemy's fire was too hot for them; the whole command fought most gallantly; the enemy themselves say they never saw our men fight so hard as on that day.

Q.—Were the enemy's works very strong?

A.—Their works are not strong works, but they occupy very strong positions. It is possible that the points of attack were wrongly ordered; if such is the case, I can only say I did to the best of my ability. * * *

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you expected Gen. Franklin to carry the point at the extreme left of the ridge in the rear of the town, and thereby enable our troops to storm and carry their fortifications?

A.—I did expect him to carry that point, which being done would have placed our forces in rear of their extreme left, and which I thought at the time would shake their forces to such an extent that the position in front could be easily stormed and carried.

Q.—*To what do you attribute his failure to accomplish that?*

A.—*To the great strength of the position and the accumulation of the enemy's forces there.*"

Gen. Burnside then explained that the delay in building the bridges gave the enemy time to accumulate his forces before he was able to order the attack.

"Q.—What was the conduct of the officers and men during the attack?

A.—With the exception of a single regiment, it was excellent.

Q.—Will you state, as nearly as you can, the whole number of our troops that were engaged?

A.—We had about 100,000 men on the other side of the river.

Q.—What part of that number were actually engaged in battle?

A.—Every single man of them was under artillery fire, and about half of them were at different times formed in columns of attack. *Every man was put in column that could be got in.*"

With this evidence of the General commanding the army before them, a Committee of Congress, in a report submitted to the public without the testimony, deliberately states:

"*The testimony of all the witnesses* before your Committee proves most conclusively that, had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that Gen. Franklin could have used for that purpose, the plan of Gen. Burnside would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory."

REPLY TO THE DIRECT ACCUSATION.

Gen. Franklin concludes his reply with some remarks in direct reply to the accusation of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and in vindication of his own conduct as a faithful officer of the army. We copy entire this concluding portion of his address, as follows:

Keeping in mind the fact that the divisions of Howe and Brooks, which Gen. Hardie reported to Gen. Burnside were then actually engaged, were the two divisions upon which I had to rely to protect my right, centre and bridges, and that every other division of my command was at that moment already in support of the left, and that this dispatch of Gen. Hardie's was a piece of the evidence before a Committee supposed to be in search of the truth in regard to a subject of such magnitude as the loss of the battle of Fredericksburgh, it seems incredible that the next paragraph of their report following the extract from my testimony which they have given is the one already quoted, that—

"The testimony of *all the witnesses* before your Committee proves most conclusively that had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that Gen. Franklin could have used for that purpose, the plan of Gen. Burnside would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory."

This sweeping statement is made without giving a word of testimony in support of the conclusion, or the name of a witness. I am necessarily in ignorance of what has been testified to by others before the Committee, but I know that Gen. Burnside and myself were at least two of "all the witnesses," and that he, when he was first examined, testified to the contrary of any such statement. I know that Gen. Hardie's words, written from the battle-field to his chief, were in evidence, and that the facts shown by these witnesses prove the conclusions of this Committee to be as unfounded as they are unmerited.

Standing, as I do, thus arraigned and condemned by the Committee, I have no fear that my countrymen will adopt their verdict until I have been heard in my own behalf. They have thus far inhaled with the air they breathe that vital principle of fair play that hears before it condemns. As a people they have no purpose to serve in striking down a public servant, unless he has proved to be unfaithful to his trust, and to their sense of justice I appeal, though the circumstances attending my accusation compel me to add to my statement a few words personal to myself.

My profession is that of arms. I was educated to it as a pupil of the nation. My duty and inclination leading in the same path that stirred the nation's pulse when its flag was torn down by parricidal hands, I dedicated my life, and whatever was enwrapt within my life, to the defence of my country. I did not underrate the proportions of the rebellion, and I accepted my line of duty with the conviction that the nation would require of its loyal children determined purpose, and perhaps great sacrifices, before its unity would be restored. With these convictions, I took command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac in June, 1861. From that time until I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, on the 25th day of January, 1863, I have been trying to do my duty in camp and upon the field. That I have not altogether failed, the brave men who have grown up with me have proved on the battle-fields of Virginia and Maryland; and it is but common justice to those of them who yet live, and to the memory of those who are dead, to say that they never failed me in the time of trial. My time has been passed with my command. Including a period of illness, I have been absent from it but twenty-one days. This has left but little time to look after matters personal to myself. Having no political associations of influence, I must content myself as best I can with the reflection that the Committee believed that the failure at Fredericksburgh demanded a victim, and that, being of no consequence except as a soldier, it was most available to order me to that duty.

I have had no friendships which have stood in the way of the performance of my duty. When Gen. Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac, and up to the time he left it, I gave a hearty obedience to every order he gave me, as well as a full and frank expression of my opinion when he invited me to his councils. I supposed that we were attached friends, and that we were both looking only to those means which would achieve success. I agreed with him fully in the propriety of crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh at the time proposed by his original plan. After that failed, whatever advice I gave him in council sprang from the honest convictions of my judgment, and I should have been recreant to my duty to my country and my own conscience had I given him any other. When the crossing was determined upon, with what alacrity I obeyed the order, the time within which my troops were crossed and placed in line of battle is the best evidence. This done, and our troops posted on the the enemy's side of the river, with nothing but frail pontoon bridges between them and their destruction as an army, I proposed that an assault should be made upon the enemy position with a column strong enough to command success, (naming the number of at least six divisions,) with the request that I might be allowed to make immediate dispositions to carry it out. After waiting through the night, I was ordered to take a particular height with one division, and to keep my whole command in readiness for some contemplated movement. In obeying this order according to its letter and spirit, a force of the enemy upon my left, my right and my centre, discovered itself, sufficient to engage during the day every division in my command. Our failure was the natural consequence of the insufficient preparation and inadequate provision for an attack upon an army like that in front of us. This being the state of the facts, so far as I am concerned, without a hearing or an opportunity of defence, a report from the legislative branch of the Government has been spread through the newspapers and in pamphlets before my countrymen, stating that, had I obeyed the orders given me by Gen. Burnside on that day, our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory. Instead of a brilliant victory it was a sad and fearful disaster, in which many brave men fell—men to whom I was attached by two years' association, and for this disaster, and for the blood of these comrades, this Committee say I am responsible.

I place these facts by the side of their report, perfectly willing to abide by the verdict which the public will pass upon me. WM. B. FRANKLIN.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE SOUTH.

Running the Blockade—Narrow Escape of the Giraffe at Wilmington.

The Toronto *Leader*, like the London *Times*, sports its special correspondent in the South. His first letter is dated at Richmond, March 25, and in it he gives a description of running the blockade. He writes:

"On Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., the steamer *Giraffe* left Nassau for Wilmington. This vessel belongs to the Confederate Government, and was freighted with lead, fixed ammunition, telegraph wire, &c., for use in the Southern army. Her commander, Capt. Wilkinson, (son of Commodore Wilkinson, of Norfolk, Va.,) was formerly a commissioned officer in the United States Navy. He now holds a commission in the Confederate Navy, and enjoys, deservedly, a high reputation as a brave, cool and efficient officer. The *Giraffe* is a model specimen of the class of vessels engaged in the blockade trade. She is a Clyde steamer, and plied between Glasgow and Belfast before she was purchased by the Confederate Government. She combines two qualities essential for vessels engaged in this business, viz., speed and strength. Her ordinary speed is about twelve knots, but she can on an emergency make three or four more. She is provided with two oscillating engines of improved pattern and splendid finish, working so smoothly that no jar whatever is perceptible whilst the vessel is in motion. The paddle-wheels are constructed on a new plan; by means of an eccentric attached to the wheel the paddle descends into and ascends from the water in a vertical position, thus avoiding all concussion and noise usually made by the paddles in striking the water and coming out of it, and at the same time adding somewhat to the speed of the vessel. The hull is of iron, compactly and strongly put together. The finish of the interior of the vessel is in the best style. The cabin was formerly large and commodious, now the after portion has been bulkheaded off and is used for storing freight. She has two short masts with sails only intended for use in case of the machinery being disabled. The hull, smoke-stacks, masts, &c., are painted a dimmish white, the better to escape observation at night. All of the 'blockade runners,' both steamers and sailing vessels, are similarly painted. I have been somewhat particular in describing the *Giraffe* for the reason that she is known as a 'clipper,' and has already made four trips into Southern ports, and has never been discovered until far beyond pursuit or reach of shot or shell from the blockading vessels. Other steamers have been equally fortunate; one, the *Ruby*, has made twelve trips, and is likely to make as many more. When you consider the fact that these vessels cost from one hundred to $150,000 each, and that one trip will net to the owners three to four times the value of the vessel, you can form some idea of the profits made. Some twenty steamers are engaged in this trade besides innumerable sailing vessels. Where one capture is made at least ten succeed in getting in safely. Sailing vessels and slow steamers are the only ones captured. Fast steamers are never overhauled; if caught it is owing to stress of weather, incapacity of pilots or stupidity of officers."

The *Giraffe* failed to make the run in time to enter Wilmington on the night of the 17th, so she lay off until the night of the 18th. About 12 o'clock she made the attempt to run in and was caught in a terrific gale, which compelled her to cast anchor. As soon as day dawned she slipped her cable and started for port. Although she was discovered and chased the roughness of the sea prevented successful pursuit, and after a very narrow escape the *Giraffe* made her harbor. The correspondent continues:

From off the mouth of Cape Fear River to Wilmington, by the meanderings of the river, the distance is thirty miles. The channel in many places is very narrow, frequently running close to the shore. At such points heavy batteries are located, and even if the Federal gunboats should succeed in crossing the bar and passing Fort Fisher, they would have a fearful gauntlet to run before reaching Wilmington. No wooden boats could possibly pass in safety, and as it requires thirteen or fourteen first for the *Montauk* and other iron-clads of her class, Wilmington may be considered pretty safe. On our arrival at Wilmington we found the *Britannia*, a Clyde steamer, in port. She came in a few days before without being discovered. Arrivals of vessels at Wilmington and Charleston have become so frequent as scarce to excite comment.

Lieut. Moreau Forrest, United States Navy, was, on the 29th inst., at Baltimore, presented with a most beautiful and elegantly finished sword and navy revolver, by Hon. Thomas Swann, in behalf of a large number of the citizens of Baltimore, who were desirous of honoring a brave and skillful officer. Lieut. Forrest was Executive Officer on the *Keokuk* in the recent attack on Fort Sumter. He has also been in active service since the rebellion commenced, and has always shown himself a gallant and able officer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hackley Contract.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday the following communication was received from the City Inspector, and referred to the Special Committee previously appointed to investigate the subject of street cleaning under the existing contract:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE, CHATHAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Since my last communication to your Honorable Body of the 26th of March, ultimo, relative to the Hackley contract, there has been no improvement in the cleaning of the streets, but on the contrary the City, at this moment, is in a more filthy condition than has heretofore been the case at this season of the year, notwithstanding the favorable condition of the weather for street cleaning purposes. As an evidence of the effect of this state of things upon the health of the community, I would state that the mortality of the City from the first of March has been largely on the increase, until it has now reached a point of fearful magnitude. For the week ending April 27, there were reported to this Department one hundred and forty more deaths than occurred during the same week of the previous year. Was this increase of mortality the result of an existing pestilence or epidemic among us, the public mind would become justly alarmed as to the future; but although no actual pestilence as such, exists, it is by no means certain that we are not preparing the way for some fatal scourge by the no longer to be endured filthy condition of our City. There is no longer any confidence to be placed in the contractor or his sureties, through which any favorable change can be expected. During the last two weeks of the month of April they have utterly failed to comply with the terms of their contract, and in consequence of this neglect or refusal, I have withheld from the contractor my certificates of payment for that period.

But an embarrassment of no ordinary character has to be overcome before I can successfully engage in the work of cleaning the City, which has now reverted to this Department, in consequence of the failure above alluded to. By section ten of the contract the sureties of the contractor are made responsible for the payment of work performed by the City Inspector during the non-performance of that duty by the contractor. I have reason to believe that this guarantee alone will prove wholly inefficient in bringing together any sufficient number of laborers upon the streets, should the attempt be made. The laboring men have but little confidence in the contractor, and far less in his sureties, to whom much of their sufferings from the non-payment of their labor is to be attributed. I state this fact without offering any opinion of my own as to whether the charge is well founded or otherwise. I am, however, free to say that, in my opinion, no money for work performed under the circumstances would ever be paid by the sureties unless forced to make such payments after protracted litigations and law-suits of months and perhaps years duration. The knowledge of this fact, or the mere suspicion of doubt in the minds of the laborers that their money is not certain every two weeks, will defeat any plan that has in view the cleaning of the City in which any cause for such apprehension is not removed.

This embarrassment can be overcome by an act of the Common Council making the City responsible for the payment of all work done under the direction and supervision of the City Inspector. That body has the power to authorize that the street-cleaning appropriations, or portions of the same, be applied to this purpose. The plan is not alone feasible but easy of accomplishment, and if approved, no time will be lost in placing the City in a cleanly and healthy condition by the undersigned. I would beg to state that the safety of the community—whose patience has been sorely tried by long repeated delays, neglects and injuries to the public health under the present inefficient system—demands immediate and energetic action on the part of your Honorable Body for the abatement of evils which it is in your power alone to correct.

I annex herewith copies of communications addressed to the Counsel of the Corporation, on matters of interest connected with the workings of the contract, to which that official has not yet seen proper to reply. It is for yourselves to judge how far the needful cooperation on the part of coordinate authorities has been yielded in giving effect to the street cleaning contract beneficial to the City, and whether the responsibility of construing and enforcing that contract might not have been shared by the constituted legal adviser of the Corporation.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL SQUARE, CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

John E. Develin, Esq., Corporation Counsel, &c.:

SIR—I would respectfully call your attention to that clause in the tenth section of the Hackley contract, which reads as follows: "And if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties."

You will please inform me whether, in case the City Inspector should find himself bound to act in the event above described, and the work of street cleaning should again be imposed upon him, the contract would not thereby be annulled, and the work of street cleaning again revert permanently to the City.

Or whether, after the work shall have been performed by the City Inspector, in consequence of the neglect of the contractor or his sureties, the contractor can again assume control over the cleaning of the streets, as if no interruption in the performance of the contract had taken place.

I would further request an opinion as to the validity of the contract in the event of only a *portion* of the street cleaning being devolved upon the City Inspector, in consequence of the non performance of obligations on the part of the contractor, or in another form of inquiry, whether the refusal to perform the obligations of the contract in *part* does not impair the validity of the whole instrument.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

[COPY.]

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL SQUARE, CHATHAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation, &c.

SIR: On the 13th of January last I addressed to you a communication relative to the Hackley contract, to which I solicited a reply, but which has not yet been received at this Department.

In addition to the information there sought for, I would now ask your opinion as to the interpretation of that portion of the contract to be found in section 10 of that instrument, as follows:

"And if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, (after they shall be notified thereof,) then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties."

The exigency contemplated in the above provision having occurred, the notice having been served, and the work of cleaning having been performed by the City Inspector in accordance with the requirements of the contract—does that fact vitiate the contract for all future purposes and requirements, or, after the work of said cleaning has been performed as above mentioned, in consequence of the neglect of the contractor, has the contractor any legitimate claim to demand from the City the right to continue his work upon the streets the same as if nothing had occurred to mar its interruption?

An early answer will much oblige, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) DANIEL E DELAVAN, City Inspector.

WHAT THE CITY REALLY OWES THE CONTRACTOR—NO OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF THE CONTRACT NOW.

The City Inspector, Col. Daniel E. Delavan, disputes the assertion made by Mr. Donaldson, the assignee of the Hackley contract, made in his letter to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday night, that the City owes him over $100,000. Col. Delavan states the case thus:

The contractor holds requisitions given by the City Inspector for semi-monthly payments as follows:

Last half of January	$11,625
First half of February	11,625
Whole of March	23,250
First half of April	11,625
Making a total of	$58,125

Comptroller Brennan has declined to draw warrants for these payments, from a belief that the contract has not been performed in a proper manner.

The requisition for the last half of February, has been withheld by the City Inspector, as security for debts owing by the contractor for work and materials, under authority of a provision of the contract, which requires him to withhold the last installment for the contract year, (which expires Feb. 26,) until the liability for work and materials, for which claims may have been filed with him ten days before shall be discharged. Claims were filed with Col. Delavan to the amount of about $80,000.

Then the payment for the last half of April the Colonel refused to give a requisition for, because the work had not been done according to the terms of the contract.

Add these two items of $11,625 each to the foregoing amount of $58,125, and a total of $81,375 is shown to be the actual sum that the contractor can claim from the City up to the present time.

Since refusing to give the last requisition claimed by the contractor, Col. Delavan has ceased to have anything more to do with him, but left the whole case in the hands of the Common Council. Even complaints of neglect in removing ashes, or other dirt and filth, which are sent to the Commissioners of Health, and by their Clerk in the *interim* of their meetings, to the City Inspector, and also those which are sent directly to the City Inspector, are no longer transmitted to the contractor for his attention. In short, the contractor is carrying on business altogether on his own hook—directing, inspecting, supervising, and, perhaps, approving his own work.

Col. Delavan says the complaints that come to him are chiefly about the non-removal of ashes and garbage, but he is powerless to effect any good in respect to a proper performance of the contract. He endured the trouble and dissatisfaction caused by the shortcomings of the contractor till it was unreasonable to expect any more leniency of him, and then set the entire case before the Common Council for them to dispose of as they may deem proper.

The subject is before a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who were to have reported, and their report was to have been considered as the special order of business at the meeting of the Board on Thursday evening, but the presentation of Mr. Donaldson's letter changed the programme.

Alderman Froment thought it would be proper to give the letter consideration with the report of the Committee at that meeting. The importance of immediate action, he urged, could not be greater for anything else than this subject, as it appeared from a statement of the City Inspector that the mortality in the City was largely increasing, and the increase he attributed to the indifferent manner in which the streets were cleaned.

Alderman Boole acknowledged the importance of taking some deciding action, but said, as it appeared that the contractor felt that he had grievances to bear which were the fault of the City, and the cause of his failure to come up to the stipulations of his contract, it became their duty to give him a hearing, which could only be done through the Committee.

It is somewhat probable that an effort will be made to abrogate the contract, but whether to go back to the day's work system, under the direction of the City Inspector, or to make a new contract, it is now impossible to say.

New-York Historical Society.

HONOR TO A NOBLE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society on Tuesday evening, after the ordinary business had been transacted, the following resolutions, presented by Hon. George Bancroft, were read:

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Historical Society, collectively and individually, have heard with sorrow the news of the death of James Louis Petigru, President of the Historical Society of South Carolina.

Resolved, That in him the country has lost a lawyer of singular uprightness, learning and sound judgment, most strenuous when defending the cause of the weak and the poor; a man in the elevation of character above his age, worthy for personal fortitude and uprightness to be classed with the great men of antiquity; a student of history, discriminating and inquisitive; a patriot of the greatest purity and firmness, able to resist tyranny in every form; true to the Union and his country amidst danger, and in the grandeur of his sublime loneliness sufficient to himself, and true to the last to his convictions.

In speaking to these resolutions Mr. Bancroft said that the deceased was born in Abbeville, S. C., May 10, 1789, not long after Washington, in New-York, took the oath, as President of the United States, to support the Constitution; and two days after Madison, in the name of the House of Representatives, pledged "the American people to cherish a conscientious responsibility for the destiny of Republican liberty."

Educated at Columbia College, South Carolina, he took his degree in 1809, was admitted to the bar in 1812; in 1822 he succeeded Robert Y. Hayne as Attorney-General for the State, and for many years was acknowledged to stand at the head of his profession. In the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, when secession seemed resolved upon, and the incumbent of the United States District-Attorneyship threw up his office as unfit to be held by a South Carolinian, Petigru consented for a time to perform its functions as the representative of the Union. He died at Charleston March 9, 1863.

In personal appearance he was of a large and imposing frame, and the prevailing expression of his countenance was that of gravity. But his features could light up with humor on occasion. Epigrams fell naturally from his lips, so terse was his diction and concentrated his thought. His library and the society of friends were his unfailing sources of interest and enjoyment. His disposition was generous, and he gave liberally, especially in his profession. In his habits of life he was indefatigably laborious, never wasting time, and in the practice of his profession he supported, with greatest vehemence, the rights of those who were least able to reward his services. If a poor free black came into trouble, he was sure to find a friend in Petigru.

On Slavery, his opinions were the old-fashioned opinions of the country—of Jefferson, Madison and Washington. He thought Slavery in itself an evil, and he thought it not only an evil, but a wrong; and while he never was an advocate of sudden emancipation, he looked forward with hope to the time when the relation of master and slave would cease to exist, and wished always that the beginning of the movement toward that result might be initiated. "Whoever," said he, "can study and venerate Montesquieu, as I do, must with me believe thoroughly in the superiority of freedom to slavery."

It was a part of the inmost nature of Petigru that he sought to connect his opinions with something fixed in established institutions. Hence he was a most devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and the same element of character which made him faithful to the church caused him to adhere unswervingly to the laws and Constitution of the United States as the highest instituted authorities in the land. At the time of Nullification, when no one else would stand forward to lead, Petigru himself sounded the bugle note for a meeting of Union men to organize a Union party. He gave utterance to his ruling passion when, at a public meeting in Charleston, in 1832, he said: "Long ere the day comes that sees these United States a divided nation, I do trust in God that I may sleep in the cold and silent grave, far from the dissonance of that wild rout that shall proclaim the triumph of misrule, and the downfall of my country's glory."

At the late approach of secession, he had no forebodings but of evil to South Carolina; and when the seditious boasted of their unanimity, he saw in that very unanimity new evidence of danger and precipitation.

For a while, even after the election of Lincoln, he indulged the hope that, as the machine of our Government allowed so much play, the disaster of disruption might be averted. His position became a most touching one. His local attachments were strong. He loved the spot where he was born, the State in which he was nurtured; the city which was the arena of his professional activity. He never could have been left alone anywhere else; and there he stood alone. Thus he was called upon to illustrate the most admirable quality of his character—his dauntless, cheerful courage in the pursuit of right. Nothing could dismay him or turn him aside from his chosen purpose. He was indifferent to menace and superior to the sympathetic influence of surrounding friends, and, with immovable calmness, he confronted the passions of the crowd, maintaining in the midst of the present rebellion an ascendency over the rebellious crew that, in their madness, would have destroyed everything that opposed their will.

It has been said that after the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, his opinions were changed. This is wholly untrue. Whatever his opinion may have been of the Proclamation, it did not in the least affect his attachment to the Union. He died as he lived—a loyal citizen of the United States. Listen to his own words on the 16th of last December, written deliberately some weeks after that Proclamation was announced, and designed as his last voice, his legacy and almost his message from the tomb:

"Those who said I had changed my views of secession are wonderfully mistaken. Every day convinces me more and more of the soundness of the opinions I expressed at the time and have ever since avowed." Moreover, he was convinced that the attempt at the disruption of the Union would prove a failure; that the Mississippi Gulf States and all beyond would certainly return; and he said that if any one State now in sedition—that was his word—were to waver and come back, the example would prove contagious. [Great applause.]

Prof. Lieber, late of Columbia College, South Carolina, followed Mr. Bancroft in eulogy of the deceased. He had known him intimately for many years, and was able to give interesting illustrations of his character from personal reminiscences. He bore testimony to his generosity, firmness of purpose, hatred of Slavery and extreme conscientiousness.

Messrs. Daniel Lord and Hiram Ketcham likewise paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased, when the resolutions were adopted and the large audience dispersed.

The City and County Advertising.

Under the authoriry of a section of the City Tax law, intended to regulate the expenditure of the appropriations for advertising made on City and County account, and which specifies that no paper shall hereafter receive any pay for advertising for either the City or County, except four dailies of the largest circulation, and six others, to be selected by the Mayor and Comptroller, who are empowered to act in the matter, Mayor Opdyke and Comptroller Brennan have advertised for statements, duly verified, from the various daily newspapers published in the City, of their average daily circulation, exclusive of Sundays, to be submitted to them by the 13th inst. This action indicates an intention to put the first portion of the provisions of the law into effect very soon. It will make a change of Corporation papers from the present arrangement. The list now comprises the Times, *World, Transcript, Staats Zeitung, Commercial Advertiser, Evening Express, Leader, Daily News* and *Metropolitan Record.*

Another Arctic Expedition.

MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Geographical and Statistical Society held a regular meeting in their rooms in Clinton Hall, on Thursday evening, which was presided over by Henry Grinnell, Esq. The attendance was moderate. A lengthy but still interesting paper was read by Capt. John Mullan, U. S. A., on the geography, topography and resources of the northwestern territory of the United States, for which the author received the thanks of the Society, and a request for a copy for publication. Rev. Dr. Thompson read the report of the Committee of the Council, showing the finances of the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Judge Daly then addressed the Society briefly on the subject of Arctic Explorations—speaking specially with reference to what has already been accomplished in that field by Capt. C. F. Hall, and of that distinguished officer's intention to resume his explorations, through another expedition. He spoke effectively of the pecuniary difficulties Capt. Hall had had to contend with, in fitting out his second expedition, because of his strong desire that it should not only originate in, but be supported entirely by his own country. There being still a sum of less than $2,000 to make up in order that the required preparations may be completed, the learned Judge offered a resolution appointing a Committee of Three to solicit subscriptions to the amount required. The resolution was carried unanimously, and a Committee of Three was appointed to collect the money. If all goes well, Capt. Hall expects to be ready to leave the port of New-London, Conn., on his second expedition, on the 2d of June next. The Society then elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Henry Grinnell.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Arch'd Russell, Charles P. Daly.
Recording Secretary—William Coventry H. Waddell.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Francis A. Stout.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Sheppard Homans.
Treasurer—Frank Moore.
Librarian—C. F. Wreaks.
Conselors—Hiram Barney, Cyrus W. Field, George Folsom, Henry E. Pierrepont, Henry V. Poor.

The Cypress Hills League Meeting.

The League meeting at Cypress Hills' Methodist Church on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., though the night was dark and weather inclement, was largely attended. The large attendance on this and other meetings of the East New-York League, shows that the spirit of the people is onward; and that they are anxious and determined in every possible manner to bring their whole influence to bear in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the overthrow of the rebellion—the most wanton, causeless and guilty ever known in history. The feature of the evening was the address of Rev. Mr. Powell, who for nearly an hour and a half held the undivided attention of the audience. His speech, like the one delivered at East New-York the previous week, was an eloquent vindication of the rights of labor, and of our imperiled nationality. He scourged as with a whip of scorpions those men at the North whom he declared worse than the traitors in arms, who were ready to rejoice over reverses to our arms, or to magnify reverses into disasters. Seldom has it been our pleasure to listen to a more candid, able and convincing address than Mr. Powell's, which, in some respects, surpassed his eloquent effort at Central Buildings, East New-York. Such was the favorable impression made by him at East New-York and Cypress Hills, that we learn a third invitation has been tendered him to speak, and that application has been made for the Dutch Church, which, large as it is, will, we have no doubt, prove too small to hold the large audience of loyal men and women who will be drawn together by his eloquence.

The Bureau of Markets.

Comptroller Brennan has taken no steps toward transferring this Bureau from the City Inspector's Department to the Finance Department, beyond notifying the persons employed in it to report to him, and has exercised no authority over it further than to remove the deputy clerk of one of the markets, and appoint a man in his place. Col. Delavan's men continue to perform their duties, and to report to him as they have done heretofore. The Colonel is determined to test the validity of the clause in the City Tax law ordering the transfer. He is satisfied that it is in conflict with section sixteen of the State Constitution, which specifies that no legislative bill shall embrace more than one subject, which must be expressed in the title. He thinks that if the transfer can be sustained in the Courts, all sorts of changes in the City Government may be made by designing persons, by securing brief clauses in the Tax laws, which, not appearing in the title of the bills, would run little chance of discovery in the course of the rapid third reading that such documents receive in the closing hours of the Legislature. The Comptroller has the advantage of the City Inspector, however, in being able to pay his appointees.

Death of Ex-Councilman Hogan.

Mr. John Hogan, who was a member of the Board of Councilmen during the years of 1860, 1861 and 1862, died at his residence, No. 4 Bowling Green, of brain fever, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, after a short illness. Mr. H. was of Irish parentage, and was born in Henry-street, in this City, in 1832, a brush-maker by trade, and for the last twenty-five years resided in the First Ward, where he was familiarly known and highly regarded. He was a bachelor, and was much attached to his relatives, with whom he made his home. His success in politics was attained through adherence to the Mozart Democracy, and he was the only representative in the Council Board from the Fourth Senatorial District ever elected solely on the strength of the nomination of that faction. He was a self-reliant, determined and independent minded man, of somewhat brusque manner, but warm-hearted and genial in his general disposition. While in the Board of Councilmen he kept a better run of City affairs than most any other member of either Board, and was rarely found uninformed on any subject that came up.

A Patriotic Fund.

We noticed some days ago the gallant act of the pilot Pedrick, who carried the steamer *Escort* past the rebel batteries which invested Washington, N. C. His skill and bravery doubtless saved our garrison there, by the supplies which he brought to them in the *Escort*. But he, the only man exposed to fire in the steamer, was shot by the rebels and killed on her return passage. He was a Union-loving North Carolinian. He leaves a wife and child in poor circumstances. It is proposed to raise by subscription a sum of money sufficient to make her comfortable. Contributions or subscriptions for this purpose may be sent to Mr. G. W. Blunt, No. 179 Water-street; or to F. Perkins, Secretary to the Pilot Commissioners, No. 69 South-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Attempt to Extort Money by Means of Threatening Letters.—Wm. Smith Mitchell, of No. 202 East Fourteenth-street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Kelso and Radford, and brought before Justice Dodge, at the Lower Police Court, on the charge of having attempted to extort money from Mr. Wm. J. G. Eschmann, of Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, by means of threatening letters. The testimony produced was very conclusive against the accused, in the judgment of the magistrate. It consists of two letters—one received by Mr. Eschmann on the 4th inst., and the other on the 7th. The writer, who signed himself Wm. Smith Mitchell in both of them, demanded the sum of $100, to be sent in a letter to Station D, New York Post-office, or in default of that, he (Mitchell) would expose Mr. E. in his relations with the wife of a certain man whom he named in his letters, and in addition to this he would do other things of a violent nature. The letters of Mr. Mitchell are too gross for publication in our columns. The way the detectives managed to effect Mitchell's arrest, was by means of a decoy letter deposited by them in the office at Station D, addressed to Mitchell, and purporting to contain the amount of money demanded by the latter of Mr. Eschmann. The officers testify that they saw him take the decoy letter from the office and read it, and that they then immediately arrested him. Justice Dodge committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail.

Changes in the Police Department.—The following are the appointments, resignations and deaths in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Wm. LeCount, to the Forty-third; Henry S. Laton, to the Forty-third; Valentine Loftus, to the Eighteenth. *Resignations*—Wm. F. Fountain, of the Twenty-fifth; Christopher J. Kinsley, of the Twenty-fifth; Geo. N. Skelton, of the Forty-ninth; Henry Wolfert, of the Eleventh. *Deceased*—John McCann, of the Forty-second; Chas. P. Hopkins, of the Sixteenth; Christian Bliel, of the Twenty-third.

A Boy Killed by the Fall of a Building.—About 7 o'clock on Friday evening, a boy named Lawrence Cook, aged five years, was instantly killed, by being buried under the ruins of a wall, which fell at No. 9 Pell-street. The building was being repaired, and owing to some unexplained cause, the walls suddenly fell. There were more than 100 women and children in and around the building at the time of the accident. The strange part of the affair is, that no more lives were lost.

A Boy Drowned.—Coroner Ranney was yesterday afternoon notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Edward Henery, aged 7 years, who was drowned in the North River, at the foot of Fourteenth-street. The deceased was playing with some other boys on [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 0
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 0

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.
New-York, Dec. 4.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports, definite and indefinite, of a highly important character, reached us last night from Philadelphia, and are given in this morning's Times. The statement is made in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening, primarily on the authority of a gentleman arrived from Washington, that *Gen. Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock in force on Friday*, his men carrying eight days' rations with them. This statement is repeated, on what is alleged to be perfectly reliable authority, and is reiterated in the most positive manner. But the most startling announcement made by the *Bulletin* is, that *Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it from Yorktown, and that the National flag now floats over the rebel capital.* In part confirmation of this it is stated that ten thousand National troops arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 5th inst., and were immediately moved forward in the direction of Richmond. We give these important rumors as they come to us, and leave our readers to judge of their authenticity.

We have this morning, from our special correspondent who accompanied the expedition, full and important details of the great raid of our cavalry, under Gen. Stoneman, on the rebel communications in the rear of Lee's army, and connecting with Richmond. The results may be stated in a few words. The command of Gen. Stoneman was nearly nine days within the enemy's lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed all the lines of communication, so that they cannot be used again for weeks to come; destroyed the Lynchburgh Canal, captured several hundred horses, and destroyed a large quantity of public property—all with the loss of only two men killed and not over fifty wounded and taken prisoners, though several severe skirmishes took place. The negroes in the regions visited were of great service to our forces—acting as guides, and aiding them in every possible manner.

Gen. Grant has been successful almost beyond expectation in his new movement against Vicksburgh. His landing below Grand Gulf is already known. Yesterday a dispatch from him was received at the War Department, announcing that, after landing at Boulingsburgh on the 30th ult., he moved immediately on Port Gibson, four miles south of which place, on the morning of the 1st inst., he met the enemy, 11,000 strong. An engagement ensued, lasting all day, and resulting in the entire rout of the rebels, with the loss of many killed and about five hundred prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss being about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy thoroughly demoralized, retreated towards Vicksburgh, destroying two bridges on their way. These, however, were speedily rebuilt, and the pursuit was continued. Four cannon were captured, together with some stores. Gen. Grant says the country is broken and difficult to operate in. A dispatch received in Cincinnati states that on Wednesday the main army was thirty miles up the Big Black River, marching on the rear of Vicksburgh, and the men enthusiastic at the prospect of speedy success.

We have this morning an official account from Gen. Grant of the progress of Gen. Grierson in his great cavalry raid on the enemy's communications in the rear of Vicksburgh, together with some further interesting rebel accounts, copied from the Jackson *Appeal* of the 28th ult. Gen. Grant says Col. Grierson struck the Jackson and Meridian Railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at Newton; thence moved southward toward Enterprise; thence to Hazelhurst, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad; thence to Bahala, ten miles further south; thence eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with rebel cavalry; thence back to the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahala, and when last heard from, he was ten miles further south, supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge. He had destroyed a large portion of the two railroads, with bridges and locomotives; had taken many prisoners and destroyed a great amount of stores. Should he succeed in reaching Baton Rouge, he will have successfully accomplished the most extensive and important cavalry raid of the war—traversing almost the entire length of the State of Mississippi, and a portion of Louisiana.

Information has been received at the War Department, stating that arrangements have been made for the return of the wounded of Gen. Hooker's army that fell into the hands of the enemy. They are now in houses near Chancellorsville. Medical supplies and attendants have been sent to them, and as soon as the river is fordable they will be brought to Gen. Hooker's camps, and will then be forwarded to the Washington hospitals, or their homes.

The Washington *Star* states that, on Thursday, 1,172 of the rebel prisoners captured in the late engagement near Chancellorsville, who were at the Soldiers' Rest, were sent off in a special train to Fort Delaware, under a guard of 417 men, of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire. There are a small number still remaining at the Rest, among whom are 65 who have taken the oath of allegiance, and expressed the desire to be allowed to remain within our lines. Of these, 8 hail from North Carolina, 13 from Mississippi, 30 from Louisiana, 9 from Alabama and 6 from Virginia. It is thought that many more would have followed their example, if it had not been for the ridicule of their comrades. Of those who still remain at the depot, more than one-fourth will take the oath.

The *Morning Star*, on her passage to this port, was overhauled by the *Huntsville*, of the United States blockading squadron, the Captain of which announced that during the twenty days preceding he had captured four blockade-runners.

We hear from Minnesota of a renewal of Indian troubles there. The difficulty this time is with a number of Chippewa chiefs, who refuse to sanction the treaty made at Washington last Winter, and threaten to kill all who signed it. This intelligence, together with the recent Indian murders on the Cottonwood River, has caused a stampede among the settlers between Abercrombie and Georgetown, and they are leaving for a safer locality.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take suitable notice of the death of Mr. John Hogan, who died on Friday morning, and who was a member of the Board during the years of 1860, 1861 and 1862. The President, Morgan Jones, Esq,, presented a preamble and resolutions, expressing the regret of the Board at the mournful event, tendering their sympathy to the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and in favor of the appointment of a Joint Special Committee to take charge of the obsequies; also, that the members of the Common Council would attend the funeral in a body, and ordering the resolutions to be ingrossed and transmitted to the family of Mr. Hogan. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned. The funeral will take place at 2½ P. M., to-day, from the late residence of the deceased, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The boilers and engines of the gunboat *Shenandoah*, now building in Philadelphia, are about to be protected upon a plan of Chief Engineer Thomson, which the Navy Department has ordered to be tried on the *Shenandoah*. The vessel is to have an iron armor around the engines and boilers, and the workmen are busy making the patterns by which the different pieces are to be formed so as to fit the parts for which they are designed. The plan is said to meet the approval of some of the oldest officers, and if it proves successful, will no doubt be introduced in all of our steamers in which the machinery is exposed to injury from the enemy's shot.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet and depressed on Saturday. Groceries, Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. Salt and Saltpetre were in more demand. Cotton was very quiet, at lower and irregular prices. Moderate sales of Hay, Hides, Leather, Fruit and Foreign Liquors were reported. Lumber was in good request. Very light Freight engagements were effected. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Struggle.

If there is any time at which we feel almost inclined to doubt our speedy success in putting down the rebellion and reestablishing the authority of the Government from the Lakes to the Gulf, it is when we look over the whole North and see how little it has been affected by the struggle in which the country has been engaged for two years and more. No one going through the land would dream that we were waging so mighty a war, from anything that he would see. If he entered the great cities he would see our streets as thronged as ever, our merchants as intent on gain, our mechanics crowded and pressed with the abundance of work, our warehouses overflowing with all the good things of this life, our places of amusement as well filled, our whole people as active at their various avocations as in the times of piping peace. It would need a close observer to detect by observation of the people themselves any sign that this nation was engaged in a struggle for its life and for the principles of constitutional free Government with which it has been our continued claim that the very hopes of humanity are enwrapped.

When we see all this, and when we think of the immensity of the results which are to follow our success or defeat, the depression of the cause of liberty everywhere which must follow the successful erection of a despotism based upon human Slavery, the joy with which its ignominious overthrow will fill the hearts of the lovers of freedom everywhere,—we are sometimes inclined not to expect a speedy success. Because it seems that we ought not to expect so great results without a far greater spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice, without far mightier efforts, far more of toil and anguish for the whole people, than it has yet been called upon to undergo. How can we expect such teeming crops of blessing without far more toil of ploughing and sowing, and harrowing and watering with our tears? We do not forget the many sacrifices of the war. We remember the husbands and brothers and sons who have been sent forth from so many households, and the terrible bereavements suffered in many of these households. We remember the money which has been contributed, and the contributions exacted from posterity. But still looking over the whole land, and seeing how small a tithe has been paid, we feel like asking what we have done or suffered to make ourselves worthy of the innumerable glories of victory.

But it may be said that all this would have been truer ten days ago than now. We think it would have been—and it is from that very fact that we draw encouragement and cheer. If our victory cannot come to us until we have been hardened in the furnace of tribulation, surely we should not complain, but should strengthen ourselves when its fiery heats have risen around us. We have all borne and suffered much during the bygone fortnight. The eager anxiety with which this whole people has strained eye and ear toward the Rappahannock, the intensity of expectation which made the sound of a cannon casually fired thrill through every nerve, as if it must be the signal of an enemy's approach or the rejoicing for a victory won, and then the hopes cast down, the bitter disappointment, the overhanging dread of yet greater disaster impending, but now happily averted; all these have harrowed the minds and hearts of all men for the past few days.

But such trials bravely borne will surely bring us good fruit hereafter; and we rejoice to see that indomitable energy and persistency in our people which makes them refuse to yield to discouragement, refuse to listen to doubts, refuse to fall back before difficulties, refuse to be beaten down by defeat; but, with every reverse, gathering up new strength—

> Bate not a jot of heart or hope;
> But bear right up, and steer right onward.

The Cavalry Arm of the Service.

The bold and successful raid of Gen. Stoneman is the theme of universal and unbounded praise. He not only did all that Gen. Hooker required him to do in the demolition of bridges and the cutting of railroad and telegraph lines in the rear of the rebel army, but more. He carried his fearless riders to within two miles of the City of Richmond, capturing army stores, provisions and prisoners in his way, almost up to the city limits, and sending a fearful panic into the headquarters of rebellion. The affrighted country folks fled into the city, bearing the awful news that Lee's army was overwhelmed, and that hosts of Yankees were at their very doors. The presence of Stoneman's cavalry was to the quaking rebels proof sufficient of this direful event, and every one who could, amid wild confusion, began to pack up and prepare for flight from the doomed Confederate capital. It is entertainting to read of the consternation that filled Richmond, for the occasion furnishes a fair offset to several audacious rebel operations in a similar line.

But while the brilliant success of Gen. Stoneman fills the country with admiration for him and his troopers, it is doubly valuable in another direction,—it teaches the Government the great importance of cavalry in the war it is waging. This lesson it can learn in the West as well as in the East, at the same moment; for if Stoneman's operation, on account of some of its features, attracts more immediate attention, the cavalry dash of Col. Grierson through the State of Mississippi, along the great lines of railroad, cutting the communications, destroying the stores, and isolating the two Southwestern rebel armies, is a movement of much greater magnitude, and has been still more splendidly successful.

It has long been evident that the war was commenced on a wrong principle, in this respect. Cavalry troops were slighted as of small value, and likely to cut no figure in the war. But every campaign has proved this assumption to be a mistaken one, and established, often to our cost, the efficiency of cavalry forces. It was a cavalry raid of the rebels that unveiled the weakness of McClellan's base on the York River, and led to the White House disaster. It was cavalry raids that paralyzed Buell last Summer; that broke up Grant's campaign into Mississippi last Winter; that harass Rosecrans now. It was by means of Morgan's cavalry that Kentucky has been twice thoroughly reconnoitered and the way found clear for rebel invasions.

But never, until recently, was cavalry made signally effective in our army. It is now seen how potent an agency of war such a force is. On a theatre of operations so vast as that in which our armies move, it is an indispensable arm of the service. Suppose that Hooker had had another cavalry force to guard his flank, as large as that he sent away under Stoneman, his position could not have been turned at Chancellorsville. Let the lesson be heeded.

Grant's Victorious Advance.

The capture of Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi, by Gen. Grant, and his immediate advance thence upon Port Gibson, where he attacked and defeated an army of the enemy 11,000 strong, seems at last to cut the gordian knot of the Vicksburgh difficulty. Gen. Grant is now on the high road to the rear of Vicksburgh, with his army in full force and high spirited around him, and the rebels defeated and flying before him. The pursuit will hardly slacken before the rebels rally and reinforce their broken columns; and when they do this and meet Grant face to face in battle, the fate of Vicksburgh will be decided. The contest can thus be conducted on somewhat equal terms. It is a vast gain to the National cause to have turned the powerful batteries that for nearly twelve long months have laughed our siege to scorn, and to have gained an equal footing in the field with the enemy. Everything now depends on Gen. Grant's so closely following up the enemy, that they will have no time to take and fortify a new position to ward off the coming attack in the rear. That this will be looked to by Gen. Grant the country has every reason to believe. That patient and long-suffering strategist has had too hard a time of it, getting on the flank of Vicksburgh, to delay a single day in availing himself of his advantage.

Port Gibson, the place where Gen. Grant met the enemy in force and defeated him, is a small town, about a dozen miles southeast of and inland from Grand Gulf. It is the terminus of a short railroad that starts from Grand Gulf, and that was intended to intersect the Jackson and New-Orleans railroad. It is of no consequence of itself; but the fact that Gen. Grant found it occupied by 11,000 rebels is sufficient proof that the enemy deemed the advance of Gen. Grant from Grand Gulf, inland, of infinite danger to themselves. It was here they meant to protect themselves from attacks that they well knew would otherwise very soon fall on Vicksburgh, Jackson or Port Hudson.

Our Generals—Nice Work for Leisure Hours.—Marshal Marmont, one of Napoleon's most skillful officers, and an excellent military critic, classifies Generals in four categories.

First—Those who have won all the battles they have fought, the number in which category is so small that it is difficult to find their names; but in ancient times, Marmont thinks, Alexander and Cæsar may be thus classified, and, in modern times, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Conde, Luxembourg and Napoleon.

Second—Those Generals who, if they have often gained victories, have sometimes lost battles, after having desperately contested them. These are the great majority of those whose names are inscribed in the temple of memory.

Third—Those Generals who, habitually unfortunate in war, and having experienced many reverses, have never been destroyed nor discouraged, but have always been able to oppose a menacing front and to impress the enemy with fear. This class of Generals are rare, and they must have great ascendency over those by whom they are surrounded. Among them may be put, in ancient times, Sertorius and Mithridates, and in modern times, Wallenstein and William III. of England.

Fourth—Those Generals who lose their armies without fighting, or without making the enemy pay dearly for victory by a vigorous resistance. As to such, every country, every epoch, has furnished examples.

We will leave each one of our readers to take the hundred Generals who have figured in this war during the last two years, and classify them according to the above category so as to suit his fancy or comfort. The task will not be found as hard as it may seem. Perhaps we have in the field officers who come under each category.

Prusso-Russian Extradition Treaties.

The recent instructions of the Prussian War Minister, to the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of King William on the Russian frontier, touching the mode of proceeding against such fugitive Poles as shall be so infatuated as to flee into Prussia for safety, reveal the nature of those "cartel conventions," on the fulfillment of which the royal Brandenburgher just now lays so much stress.

Extradition treaties, binding the contracting parties to the reciprocal surrender of such criminals as may take refuge in the territory of either, have been entered into by most modern Governments; and where the real aim of those instruments is to promote the interests of justice and social order, they are quite proper. But such is not the aim of the "cartel conventions" between Russia and Prussia. These conventions stipulate, indeed, for the surrender of felonious offenders, yet their main object is evidently to secure the surrender of political refugees—a class which in France, England, America, and almost everywhere, are exempt from the operation of extradition treaties.

The Prusso-Russian cartel conventions are, in fact, elaborately constructed traps for the capture of fugitive Polish patriots. Several conventions of this kind have, from time to time, been concluded between the Powers in question; but the glory of having inaugurated a systematic plan for their more effectual execution has been reserved for the reigning Prussian monarch and the Von Bismark Ministry. To give a helping hand to the Czar in crushing the Poles was, doubtless, a labor of love for William and his Cabinet; and well and thoroughly have they worked in furtherance of their object. All regard to national honor, all regard to justice and precedent, they have cast to the winds. The fugitives are to be classed with Aristotelian precision. In the first category are to be placed all who have taken part in the insurrection, or deserted from the Russian ranks. The second is to comprehend all who have fled from the conscription, or who may be liable to it hereafter. The third is to be composed of those who are neither political criminals nor subject to conscription—the very young, the very old, the infirm and the innocent.

Formerly arrests were only made on the requisition of certain Russian officials, and the observance of this rule gave the victims some chance of escape; but now that restriction is to be dispensed with, at least in the first instance, and the refugees are to be seized on wholesale the moment they set foot on Prussian soil. By what process the police of William are to distinguish insurgents from deserters, and the guilty from the guiltless, in the absence of all evidence, is not very apparent. Save for the purposes of classification, however, this difficulty will not produce much inconvenience, since the mere fact of their being Poles will be a sufficient proof of their delinquency. After arrest, they are to be conducted to certain frontier fortresses, where they are to be confined, fed on prison fare, and kept at convict labor, till arrangements have been made for their surrender to the Czar, and the amount of groschens or kopecks which their support may have cost has been paid to the Prussian monarch.

Bacchus surrendering Jugurtha to Sylla was an excellent subject for Roman sculptors. William of Prussia giving up the captive Poles to Alexander will form a still more choice one for the artists of Muscovy.

The issuing of those "instructions" to Gen. Von Werder may, however, be productive of some good effects in Prussia. The malign spirit which they breathe has roused the indignation of the Liberal party, who have determined to make an effort to induce the Lower Chamber to pronounce all cartel conventions illegal: and if this motion succeed, no more money will be granted to meet the expenses of their execution; so that, henceforward, they must remain a dead letter. But should the attempt of the Prussian Deputies to shield the refugee Poles prove abortive, it is probable, now that they are forewarned, that the fugitives will not expose themselves to the mercies of the Brandenburgher by trespassing on his territory. It will be better for them, indeed, to trust to the magnanimity of the Czar, than to come within the grasp of the Prussian jackal while those cartel conventions are in force. Should the Poles profit from the warning, the officiousness of William will not prove of much use to his Muscovite cousin. The royal Teuton will then be in the position of the fisherman, who was in such haste to secure his prey that he drew his net ere the fish had entered it.

The Horrible Filth of the Streets.—The streets of this city are now in a condition of filth without parallel in the memory of this generation. We do not refer to the mud created by the week's rain. That is trivial and temporary. But the accumulation of garbage, ashes and all pollutions, the choked gutters, the reeking and deadly odors, in most of the back and side streets, is intolerable. Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and one or two of the other main streets and avenues, are necessarily clean and orderly to a degree. But for one street that is moderately clean, there are one hundred immoderately and disgustingly unclean. And these latter, too, are the very ones that should be kept clean. They are not those inhabited by the wealthy, but lined by the residences and shops of middling and poor folks, who suffer fearfully by the neglect.

The City Inspector has of late called frequent attention to this condition of affairs, and as an evidence of its effect upon the health of the community, states that the mortality of the City has been largely on the increase since the 1st of March, until now it has reached a point of fearful magnitude. For the week ending the 27th ult., there were reported to the Health Department 140 more deaths than occurred during the corresponding week of the previous year. This is the result of no epidemic or of no unavoidable cause; but mainly the result of the fevers and diseases of all sorts generated by the foul miasma of the streets that penetrates into every man's house, circulates through every man's lungs, and depraves every man's blood.

The contractor for the job of cleaning the streets assigns as an excuse for his delinquency that the City owes him a hundred thousand dollars; but the City Inspector disputes the assertion, and the Comptroller declines to draw warrants to satisfy the contractor's claims, from the belief that he has not performed his duties. The City Inspector is anxious that the present contract should be annulled, and the business of cleaning the streets assigned to his department. He sets forth, however, certain difficulties in the way of this, which he asks the Common Council to obviate, and states that, if granted power, he will lose no time in placing the City in a cleanly and healthy condition.

We have had frequent occasion to criticise deficiencies in the proper sphere of labor of the City Inspector, and we are not over anxious that additional duties should be placed upon that Department, unless the responsibilities are made very stringent and imperative.

But we beseech the Common Council, before whom the whole subject is now placed, to take speedy and effective action of some kind on the subject.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

The Emperor and the Poor—Horse-Racing at Vincennes—Freaks of English Noblemen—The Duke of Sutherland, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, April 14, 1863.

The Emperor, in his solicitude for the poor, looks as well to the wants of the East as of the West end of his magnificent capital. With a population of two millions of souls, the people of the different sections are almost as strange to each other as are the people of remote sections of a great state: and to say nothing of the different tastes, it would be impossible to provide amusements for all at the same time and place. The conversion of the Wood of Vincennes into an agreeable promenade, with artificial lakes, rivers and islands, is to the poor of the East End exactly what the Wood of Bologne is to the rich of the West End; but the Wood of Bologne had a race-course and that of Vincennes none, and as a horse-race is a diversion within the comprehension of the poor as well as the rich, this, too, has been added to the Wood of Vincennes. The track has been laid out for steeple chases, and the inauguration has just taken place with unusual *éclat*.

The same horses, jockeys and gentlemen-riders are to be seen here as at the other courses, and the same mosaic crowd of gay people. The Emperor and family were to have been at the opening ceremony, but failed to come on account of the Fould and Persigny dispute, as related in a previous letter. But at the second day's racing the imperial people were present, and, in appearance, all the world beside. For many people this was the first time in their lives they had ever traversed the long street of the Faubourg St. Antoine, the quarter where poverty and revolution hide themselves, and where the aristocratic equipages of the West End were quite as much out of place as would be those of Rotten Row in Whitechapel. It would be hard to tell which were the most surprised—the crowds of *blouses* at the brilliant plumage of the elegant people, or the elegant people at the want of plumage of the swarms of *blouses*. But there was more than surprise on the part of the people of the Faubourg; there were imprecations of the apparently ostentatious display of luxury by the West Enders, and at the striking contrast between two conditions of life. What business had these fine people to spread themselves out in all the best places at their amusements, if it were not to insult their poverty? But there was another class who gave greater umbrage to the honest people of the Faubourg than the simply rich—a class, however, to which the Faubourg St. Antoine was not strange, for had they not all, or nearly all descended from it? And it was exactly because they had descended from there that their former comrades and shopmates, who had remained honest, hurled jeers and imprecations at them as they passed. What must have been the thoughts of these now brilliant representatives of the *demi-monde* as they rolled their shame, wrapped up in seas of lace and diamonds, between the four wheels of elegant Victorias, through that long street they had known so well when they were simply *Jenny l'ourriere*, or *Françoise la femme de chambre*? It was of no use that they tried to look down with disdain from the summit of their present grandeur—melancholy grandeur, to be sure!—on their old companions of the shop and the ante-chamber, nor that they tried to cover their rice-powdered faces with handkerchiefs of *point d'Angleterre*; the windows or the balconies where, in their honest days, they had hung out their stockings to dry, stared them in the face all the same, and the taunts of the crowd followed after them and tingled in their ears. For, generally, when the *lorette* returns to visit her parents or friends in the Faubourg St. Antoine or elsewhere—whenever she is seized with a fit of nostalgia for poverty, she has the good taste to discard her fine plumage, and to put on the simple toilet of the working people. But the education of the poor of the Faubourg will soon be made; the shameless exhibition of vice will be accepted like all the rest, and after a while they will demand that, as they do fireworks and the other official displays of the Government! See how the gilded, and well-fed and honest aristocracy of the West End are used to it!

The department of the work-people at the races was in striking contrast to that of the crowds which are seen at the races of Longchamps and Chantilly. They climbed on the obstacles to be leaped by the horses, and filled up the track so that the first race was delayed more than an hour. The Irish fence was so covered with human beings, who could not be made to understand that the horses were going to leap it, that it was with difficulty a clear space could be obtained for that purpose. When a French crowd knows what is desired of it, it never reasons but obeys implicitly the orders of the police; but when it is ignorant, then its mulishness is utterly hopeless. Its education in this, as in other things, may, however, be accomplished by time, and then the races at the East End will become one of the most interesting and instructive *fêtes* the Government has yet organized. The Emperor, on this occasion, with his son, descended to the track and promenaded in the midst of the vast crowd of rich and poor, where he was received with louder demonstrations of welcome than is usual.

A certain number of English noblemen now at Paris are occupying much of the attention of the fashionable world. At the Vincennes races one of these gentlemen dressed himself as a jockey, and mounting the lead horse of a magnificent Victoria, conducted thus to the races a famous lady of the *demi-monde* with whom he is desperately in love. In returning to town through the crowd of carriages that encumbered the road, the aristocratic jockey turned his head for a moment to avoid being recognized by some respectable acquaintance, and this circumstance cost him an accident which gave his name to the whole town with full details, for he upset his carriage and frightened his *dulcinea* to such an extent that for once there was a crowd without enough doctors!

Another young Englishman of good family has just blown his brains out, because one of the oldest, but it must be admitted, one of the most magnificent pensioners of the Theatre Francais, Madame Madeleine Brohan refused to find him a man to her taste. In his will he left his fortune, something like £25,000 sterling, to Madame Brohan, and in default of her accepting it, it was to pass to the Orphan Asylum founded by the Empress in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The money has taken this direction, for Madame Brohan immediately demanded from her husband, from whom she lives separated, an authorization to enable her to refuse legally the bequest. She also refused to play at the theatre the evening of the event, in all of which she showed as much delicacy as good taste.

The Duke of Sutherland has also been here, showing the fast men of Paris how to drive a four-in-hand, and what sort of horses ought to be thus driven. It is told of the Duke that he is so fond of running to fires, that he has a special telegraph wire leading from the office of the Chief of the Fire Department in London to Sutherland House, so that he can be informed whenever an important fire is raging in any part of the city. The Duke proposes to go to America when the war is over, to see how houses burn in New-York, and to see a fireman's torchlight procession, and we bespeak for the illustrious amateur of fires a worthy reception on the part of the boys. They might set fire to the Merchans' Exchange, or some other ugly edifice, in order to do full honor to the occasion; for, having set fire to the City Hall in honor of the Atlantic cable, nothing short of this would come up to the estimate of American enthusiasm which that event created in Europe!

So, too, we have here now the rich Duke of Beaufort, who has come over to France with a pack of sixty hounds, to show the French how to catch wolves, and whose dogs have signally failed, while the French dogs have signally succeeded. But the Duke's dogs are fox dogs, and never before followed a wolf, while the French dogs have been trained as well to wolf as to fox hunting. The English pack, however, are being trained to this new work, and will soon, no doubt, show what sort of stuff they are made of.

A few weeks ago I told you something of the history of Hume, the American medium, and of his great success in high places. It is now said, although the fact seems incredible, that their Majesties have settled upon him a life pension.

Malakoff.

Personal.

—Brig.-Gen. Gilmore, the gallant, efficient and accomplished officer, so well known in connection with the memorable engineering operations of last year on the Southern seaboard, and who only a few weeks ago, defeated and routed a large rebel force at Somerset, Ky., is now in this City under medical treatment for disease of the throat. Gen. Gilmore is in command of the column operating in Southeastern Kentucky, in the Department of Gen. Burnside. He has completely expelled the rebels from that part of the State. But it is hoped that all the troops under Gen. Burnside will soon have an opportunity of aiding Gen. Rosecrans in his great operations against the main rebel army in the Southwest. It is the opinion of Gen. Gilmore's physician that he will speedily be able to rejoin his command.

—Col. Nelson A. Miles, the gallant commander of the Sixty-first regiment of New York Volunteers, was not fatally wounded during the operations upon the left wing at Fredericksburgh, last week, as has been reported. He was badly wounded, but it is expected that he will speedily recover, and be again able to enter upon his duties in the field. He is now under treatment in this City. Some of the hardest and most successful fighting during the late campaign was on the left. One simple line on the left wing repulsed two columns of the enemy. The newspapers have almost entirely overlooked the manœuvres and battles of the left wing, though our correspondents have communicated all the main facts and incidents.

—J. Baxter Upham, M. D., of Boston, has lately made the liberal donation of $600 in trust to Mrs. Gen. Foster, to supply with wine and other luxuries the sick and dying soldiers of the Stanley Hospital in Newbern, North Carolina, at present superintended by eight Sisters of Mercy from New-York. He has also placed, at his own expense, a handsome iron railing around the little cemetery attached to the Hospital, where repose the remains of the deceased soldiers, who were principally men from Massachusetts. Its style is quite artistic and military, representing a combination of cannons and bayonets, the gateway bearing the appropriate inscription:

"Dulce pro patria mori."

Dr. Upham has been for the past year one of the attendant physicians at the United States Hospital, having, at the request of Gov. Andrew, of Boston, volunteered his services for that space of time.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Com. McDermott, of the gunboat *Cayuga*, who was killed at a reconnoissance up Sabine Pass, on April 18, was a native of this city, having been born in 1824. He received his commission in 1841, and has been in active service ever since. He was in the Mediterranean at the time of the bombardment of Algiers by the French, and witnessed the action; made the voyage around the world with Commodore Biddle, when he took Hon. Alexander Everett as Commissioner to China. On his return from that voyage he passed his examination as Midshipman. At the time of the breaking out of the war he was on duty in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and first saw active service in the *Bibb*, whence he was transferred to the *Cayuga*. A short time before his death he made a prize of the schooner *Tampico*, loaded with cotton. As we have already stated, he was wounded while making a reconnoissance at Sabine Pass, in company with Capt. Read, of the gunboat *New-London*. The rebels carried him to Sabine City, where he died in three hours, and the same afternoon, under a flag of truce, they brought back his body to the officers of the *Cayuga*, having first taken from him his uniform, boots, watch, money, &c. He was carried on board the *Cayuga* to New-Orleans, where his funeral took place at Christ Church, on the 25th ult., numerously attended by officers and civilians. A brave man, a gallant officer, and a true patriot, our country numbers none upon the record of her sons more truly devoted to her cause than he; and, could he have chosen the manner of his death, it would have been to die, as he has done, in her defence.

—Adjutant Robert D. Lathrop.—The Albany *Journal*, in noticing the death of this worthy young man, who was killed in one of the recent battles with the rebels, near New-Orleans, says: "Lieut. L. was a son of Capt. Lathrop, long connected with the Hudson River and Lake Champlain steamboats, and now a resident of Stockport, Columbia County. He was also nephew of Archibald Dunlop, Esq., and a young man of excellent character and great promise. He was but 24 years of age, and went out originally as a private in the Fourteenth, in which he was promoted to First Sergeant, and from which regiment he was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth. He was in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, and evinced the highest courage."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE ASTRONOMY OF THE BIBLE. By O. M. MITCHEL, LL. D., formerly Director of the Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories, late Major-General of U. S. Volunteers. 12mo. New-York: BLAKEMAN & MASON.

The last work of this martyr-philosopher is preceded by a speaking likeness that will recall to many the fervid and glowing eloquence of Prof. MITCHEL, that seemed to kindle with his high themes and held its hearers spell-bound in admiration and delight. The career of such a man is better told by a brief enumeration of the employments he filled—not only well, but with eminent success. "A graduate of West Point, he was a Lieutenant of artillery, a lawyer, a railway engineer, an astronomer, the founder of one observatory, the director of two, a Doctor of Laws from more than one institution, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, a Major-General of Volunteers." Nothing but the supreme love and devotion he felt for his country could have drawn this "many-sided man" away from the chosen fields of science to the fulfillment of patriotic duties that he would have been the last to disregard. His premature death adds interest to the lectures contained in the present volume. They are the last and ripest fruits of his keen and vigorous intellect, applied to the illustration of the most momentous questions that can interest humanity—the agreement between science and revelation, constantly widening and increasing in proportion as our knowledge itself grows—most clearly recognized by those whose high acquirements enable them to speak with authority. Our limits forbid any statement of Prof. MITCHEL's line of argument. Nor is it necessary; the rapid sale of the first edition (5,000 copies) shows that the book is in the hands of an appreciative public.

GRAPE CULTURE, WINES, AND WINE-MAKING; WITH NOTES UPON AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE. By A. HARASZTHY. One vol., 8vo, with numerous illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This handsome octavo must not be passed over as a work of merely technical and professional interest. Though its first object is to satisfy these requisites, there is much in it to interest the general reader, and indeed all persons of *taste*, in its most literal sense. Mr. HARASZTHY is a Hungarian gentleman, naturalized in California, where he seems to have taken deep root, like his vines, to judge from the view of his elegant villa "Buena Vista Ranche, Sonoma County," which faces the title. In 1861, the best means for promoting the cultivation of the grapevine in California, occupied the attention of the State, and the author was appointed a commissioner to visit the wine-growing countries of Europe, and report on the improvements and present state of the manufacture. The volume before us contains the result of his mission, the personal narrative comprising 150 pages, and scientific articles mostly from German sources, and relating to different vinous subjects, filling up the remainder. It has been said that all a traveler wants to give value to his labors is some special and definite purpose, and in this respect M. HARASZTHY was peculiarly fortunate. His mission led him through some of the most favored spots on the earth's surface, from "the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France," to all the countries where the inhabitants

> "from out the purple grape
> Crush the sweet poison of misused wine."

and official recommendations smoothed his way to the deepest penetralia of vinous mysteries, such as the cellar of Prince METTERNICH, at Schloss Johannisberg, where he was regaled with "wines that must be tasted to know their magnificence; for it is beyond the power of description." As an experience of another kind, we may mention his account of the great German champagne factory at Hochheim, now employing a capital of four hundred thousand dollars for the fabrication of fictitious French wines. It is one of the most prosperous establishments in Germany, and makes daily 3,000 bottles of champagne. How much of this vintage is secured for the American market M. HARASZTHY wisely does not tells us. After visiting France, the Rhine country, Spain, Italy, &c., the conclusion drawn is, that California is superior in all the conditions of soil, climate, and other natural advantages to the most favored wine-producing districts of Europe, and that all the State requires to produce a generous and noble wine is the varieties of grape from which the most celebrated wines are made, and the same care and science in its manufacture. In furtherance of this object, the commissioner purchased 100,000 vines, embracing about 1,400 varieties, which are now distributed throughout the State in the most favorable localities for their acclimation. On other subjects, the writer's notes are those of a shrewd observer, and may be read with profit. The scientific appendices seem to exhaust the various topics connected with the culture of the vine, and the wine manufacture. They also include the culture of the silkworm, and the growth of the saccharine plants, the Sorgho and Imphee. The entire volume is most creditable to the intelligence of the State, and testifies to the enlightened manner in which its best interests are studied by those in authority.

HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS OF THEIR MILITARY DUTIES. By Capt. C. C. ANDREWS. 18mo. pp. 68. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

This little manual is admirably adapted to give commanders of companies a clear and complete idea of their duties and responsibilities. Its precepts and suggestions are in the highest degree practical and pointed. If justly heeded, immense benefit would accrue to our service.

The Publishers may claim the credit attaching to good citizens who never despair of the Republic, as there perhaps has never been a time when larger undertakings, depending for success on the future prosperity of the country, were in progress. While the supply of current literature is at least equal to that of any former period, a peculiar feature of the present era is the success attending large works, especially of the class called books of reference, requiring heavy monetary expenditures and lengthened periods of time for their preparation. Thus, not to speak of APPLETONS' *New American Cyclopedia*, which is, probably, the most prosperous publishing enterprise ever set on foot in the United States, Messrs. HARPERS have in progress a large Biblical and theological dictionary, on a more extensive scale than has yet been undertaken. It is edited by Drs. McCLINTOCK and STRONG, two distinguished Methodist divines, and will probably cost an outlay of $50,000 before its publication is commenced. A very comprehensive biographical dictionary or cyclopedia has long been in preparation by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, and now nearly approaches completion. Messrs. BAILLIERE BROTHERS have made arrangements for a one volume Cyclopedia of Medicine and Anatomy, more complete and thorough in its exposition of recent scientific researches than any previous work of the kind. Messrs. APPLETON also are progressing with a work of immense labor and unique character—a one volume dictionary in quarto of all proper names in geography, history and biography, most carefully condensed within the prescribed limits. It will supply a mass of information greater than ever brought together before in one single volume, and will probably require two years longer before its publication is commenced. A topical index to facilitate the consultation of their *American Cyclopedia*, has been made by Dr. CONANT, and will shortly be published in a handsome volume uniform with the work it illustrates. The new edition of WEBSTER's English Dictionary may also be mentioned among books of this class, as from the pains and labor bestowed on it, what may be called substantially a new work, is the result. Great attention has been paid to the necessity of bringing up to the highest philological standard a work so generally accepted as an authority. The etymological portion, especially, has been supervised by some of the best scholars in this country and Europe, under the especial charge of Dr. MAHN, of Berlin. The fact that works of this expensive and laborious character are actually sought for, as the best investments of capital in the publishing business by our houses of greatest trade and experience, is a gratifying proof of the general diffusion of a thirst for knowledge, and also shows that the prosperity of the mass of the people enables them to patronise, and consequently call into existence, books that in other countries meet with but a very limited circle of purchasers.

AMERICAN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Steamships Constructed for the Coast of China—Their Names—General Description—Tonnage, &c.

The number of magnificent steamships constructed within the past few months by the shipbuilders of New-York and vicinity for the China trade, deserves especial notice. Great success has attended American steamers in the waters of that Empire, and our mechanics in consequence have won the warmest encomiums. It would seem that science and art have extended their aid more particularly in the construction of these vessels than others from the hands of the same builders, and the appreciation of the fact that their models, and the skill and ingenuity manifested in their erection, are regarded as of a superior order, is practically shown by advices from that region, which state in effect that these vessels have driven, as it were, from those waters, the old-style heavy-built English craft, so numerous there a few years since.

That we might present to our readers the particulars of the vessels that have thus achieved such a triumph for American skill and American ingenuity, our reporter, within the past few days, visited their respective builders, and obtained from them the correct particulars of their dimensions, &c., &c. We think they are of much interest:

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-TSZE.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKES, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & Co., Brooklyn; owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load-line, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,100 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; molded, 15 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches, and filled in solid; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, one; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam. Diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; located in hold.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER TA-KAING.

Hull built by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., New-York; machinery constructed by Messrs. DICKSON & Co., Scranton; owners, Messrs. OLYPHANT & SONS.

Hull—Length on deck, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 7 inches; draft of water at load line, 11 feet; tonnage, 550 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; molded, 14 inches; sided, 5 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches; not filled in solid, bunkers, wood and iron; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical direct; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet 8 inches.

Boilers—One, return tubular; located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 10 feet; pitch, 19 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER SZE-CHUEN.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKES, Greenpoint, machinery constructed by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & Co., Brooklyn; owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; do. to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load-line, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,090 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper, treenails, &c., molded, 16 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches, filled in solid under engine, and strapped with double and diagonally laid iron straps, 3½x¾ inches. Vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, one; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue, located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 10 feet 6 inches; pitch, 21 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE DART.

Hull built by Mr. THOMAS COLLYER, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARDS, Jr., & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; draft of water at load-line, 5 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 650 tons. Frames, of white oak, &c., and cross-fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; rig, schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 46 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue, length, 27 feet, breadth, 9 feet 10 inches; height, 8 feet 9 inches; located in hold; use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; length of blades, 8 feet, depth, 2 feet; number, 24; material, wood.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER PO-YANG.

Hull built by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., New-York; machinery constructed by Allaire Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. OLYPHANT & SONS.

Hull—Length on deck, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet, depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 7 feet; tonnage, 956 tons; frames of live oak, white oak, chestnut, etc., and square fastened with copper and treenails; molded, 14 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 18 to 28 inches—these frames are strapped with double and diagonally-laid iron straps, 3½ by ¾ inches. Vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, two; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return tubular; located in hold; do not use blowers.

Water-Wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; material, wood; water-wheel guards fore and aft.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FOH-KEIN.

Hull built by Mr. HENRY STEERS, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. T. S. FORBES, & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 285 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; depth to spar deck, 20 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 2,095 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; filled in solid under engines, and are strapped with double and diagonally laid iron straps 4 by ¾ inches; around the head of frames there is also a head-strap of wrought iron 6 by ¾ inches; molded, 17 inches; sided, 12 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches; vessel is coppered; bunkers, iron; bulkheads, none; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 81 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, tubular, located in hold; do not use blowers.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 31 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HAN-KOW.

Hull built by Mr. THOMAS COLLYER, New-York; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. J. M. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 212 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 14 inches; draft of water at load line, 7 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 800 tons. Frame of white oak, hacmetac, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, one; rig, schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 48 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; located in hold; do not use blowers.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 29 feet; material, wood; water-wheel guards for half width.

THE PROPELLER TOUITIA.

Hull built by Mr. THOS. COLLYER, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, Messrs. McCREDY, MOTT & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 149 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 25 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; draft of water at load line, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 500 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid under engine, and are strapped with double and diagonally laid iron straps 2½ by ¾ inches; molded, 11 inches; sided, 11 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, two; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical direct; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches.

Boilers—One, return flue, located in hold; does not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet; material cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CHE-KIANG.

Hull built by Mr. HENRY STEERS, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water, at load line, 8 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 1,300 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened, with copper and treenails; not filled in solid; molded, 15 inches; sided, 10 inches; apart at centre, 26 inches; the frames are strapped with double and diagonally laid iron straps, 4x⅝ inches, and around their head a strap, 6x⅝ inches of iron extends; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, none; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 70 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue, located in hold; do not use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 30 feet; material, iron; water-wheel guards fore and aft for half width.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER SHANTUNG.

Hull built by Mr. THOS. COLLYER, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. EVERETT & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet; tonnage, 455 tons. Frames of white oak, chesnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid, but have double and diagonally laid iron straps 3½ by ⅜ inches extending around them; molded, 12 inches; sided, 5 and 6 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, none; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet.

Boilers—One return flue; located in hold; uses a blower to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 22 feet; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER FAH-KEE.

Hull built by Mr. E. T. WILLIAMS, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Messrs. PUSEY, JONES & Co., Wilmington, Del.; owners, Messrs. WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 6 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 14 feet; tonnage, 750 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; are filled in solid under engine, and have iron straps, 3½ by ⅜ inches, double and diagonally laid, running around them; also a head strap, 5 by ⅜ inches, extending around head of frame; molded, 14 inches; sided, 9 inches; apart at centres, 25 inches; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, two; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical direct; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular; located in hold; does not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 11 feet 6 inches; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HU-QUANG.

Hull built by Mr. HENRY STEERS, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Allaire Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. J. M. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length of keel, 270 feet; do. on deck, 290 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,570 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and are square fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid; these frames have straps of iron running around them; molded, 14 inches; sided, 10 inches; apart at centres, 24 inches; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood and iron; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 76 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; length 30 feet 3 inches; breadth, 12 feet 6 inches; height, 11 feet; located in hold; use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; face, 12 feet; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER SHAN-SE.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co., New-York; owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; do. to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,090 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper, treenails, &c., molded, 16 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches; filled in solid under engine, and strapped with double and diagonally laid iron straps of 3½ by ⅜ inches; vessel is coppered; bunkers wood; bulkheads, 1; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; located in hold; do not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 10 feet 6 inches; pitch, 21 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRECRACKER.

Hull built by Mr. JOHN ENGLIS, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. H. W. JOHNSON & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 252 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water at load line, 6 feet; tonnage, 1,200 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, none; rig, topsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 60 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue, located in hold; use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 30 feet; material, wood and iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-LOONG.

Hull built by Mr. JOHN ENGLIS, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. EVERETT & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 280 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water at load line, 5 feet, 6 inches; tonnage, 1,095 tons. Frames of white oak, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails; molded, 16 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches—these frames have an iron strap 3½ by ⅜ inches extending around them; bunkers, wood; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return tubular, located on guards; use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter, 32 feet; material, iron.

The vessels above noted are constructed of the best materials, of extraordinary strength, and are of beautiful model. Their erection and service bespeaks well for the expansion of American enterprise in the distant regions of the Celestial Empire. With a few more steamships of this character, men and vessels from this section of the world will successfully oppose those of other nations, and cause the great business of the Yang-tsze River, &c., &c., to be subject to their exclusive control.

There is room in that section for all well-built American steamers that may visit it, and it is with pleasure we notice that, whilst some are being finished, the keels of other vessels for this trade are being laid in the ship-yards of this City and vicinity.

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Side-wheel steamers	10	11,221
Propellers	5	3,980
Total	15	15,201

FROM TENNESSEE.

Reported Shooting of Gen. Van Dorn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, May 9.

It is reported by a gentleman who has just come through our lines, that Gen. VAN DORN was shot and instantly killed by Dr. PETERS, of Maury County, yesterday, at the latter's house.

Our informant states that Gen. VAN DORN was discovered in criminal intercourse with the wife of Dr. PETERS.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 8.

Gen. MITCHEL left the city for Louisville yesterday. Gen. MORGAN is temporarily in command.

Five rebel citizens were sent beyond our lines South to-day. Ten more leave to-morrow.

The *Press*, a new Union paper, edited by B. C. TRUEMAN, issued an extra this afternoon containing important news from HOOKER's army, which caused intense excitement. Union men were wild with delight, but the officers in command were chary.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Blockade Runners—A Hint about the Frequent Escapes.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Hamilton, Bermuda, April 20:

"This is getting to be a great depot for vessels running the blockade. There is scarcely a week but a steamer either comes in or goes out. One of them, the *Cornubia*, makes her trips to Wilmington with as much regularity as the *Barss* does to New-York. She is expected back to-day, from her fourth trip. The *Gen. Beauregard* is almost as regular in her trips to Charleston. I hope she has been interfered with this time. There are also the *Gen. Lee* and the *Merrimac* and others, the names of whom I do not remember. There are now about 2,000 bales of cotton here awaiting shipment to England. Officers of the *Cornubia*, whom I have seen, say the blockading squadron could have sunk her, if they had chosen, on her last voyage, but they preferred taking her as a prize and letting her escape rather than lose their prize money. I hope she may be wrecked and they lose it altogether."

The Remains of Maj.-Gen. Berry.

ROCKLAND, ME., Saturday, May 9.

The remains of Maj.-Gen. BERRY, escorted by a detachment of the Seventeenth Maine regiment, reached his late residence, in this City, to-day. Minute guns were fired, flags placed at half-mast, and all the buildings in the principal streets draped in mourning. The funeral will take place on Thursda next, under the direction of Adj.-Gen. HODSDON.

Subscription to the Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

The general subscription agent, JAY COOKE, announces the sales of "five-twenties" yesterday as over a million of dollars, distributed as follows: New-York, $300,000; Boston, $250,000; Philadelphia, $105,000; Pennsylvania, $66,000; Ohio, 126,000; Kentucky, $100,000; Michigan, $50,000; Baltimore and Maryland, $35,000; sundry States, $10,000. Total, $1,042,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

AN INVALID CORPS.

The War Department has authorized the organization of an Invalid corps. The companies are to be made up from officers and enlisted men of the commands now in the field, who, from wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty, or such other duty as may be required of an Invalid corps. This corps will also include officers and enlisted men still in the service and on the rolls, but who are absent on duty in hospitals or convalescent camps, or are otherwise under the control of medical officers; and officers and men honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease, who desire to reënter the service and are accepted. The Provost-Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.

NAVAL.

Acting Master FRANCIS WELLS has been promoted to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct in battle, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Daylight*.

Acting Master SAMUEL HUSE has been promoted to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct in battle, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Shockokon*.

Acting Masters J. E. STANNARD and DAVID H. CROWELL have been ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

FRANKLIN W. BRIGHAM has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Acting Master's Mate JAMES McCONNELL having deserted from the Navy-yard, New-York, is dropped from the rolls.

BRIG.-GEN. ED. FERRERO.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Brig.-Gen. EDWARD FERRERO, whose nomination was one of those the Senate failed to act on, on the last day of the session, has been appointed by the President, in consideration of his distinguished services. The following letter of Gen. BURNSIDE to the President effectually puts at rest the recent *canard* of the *Herald*, that Gen. FERRERO had been included in his celebrated unissued General Orders No. 8:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20, 1863.

To His Excellency the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The bearer, Gen. EDWARD FERRERO, has been under me both as a regimental and brigade commander (the last for over a year) since the organization of my first command, during all of which time he has served with zeal, fidelity and distinction. He was appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General without any application on his part, on the 10th of September last. The Senate failed to act on his nomination, and he is now about to be mustered out of the service, to which he will be a great loss.

Deeming him a brave and most valuable officer, and one who has seen a very large amount of active service, I desire to renew my request for his reappointment as a Brigadier-General. This will be but a just tribute to the memory of the late Gen. RENO, at whose special request he was appointed, as well as an act of justice to a deserving officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

IRREGULARITIES IN COURTS-MARTIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.—1. From a review of the proceedings of a General Court-martial before which Capt. WILLIAM FRINKLER, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, was tried—which proceedings were published in General Orders No. 36, of March 1, 1863, from Headquarters, Thirteenth Army Corps—it appears that there is no record to show that either the members of the Court or the Judge Advocate were sworn in the presence of the accused.

These and other irregularities in the proceedings render the sentence null and void. Capt. FRINKLER will therefore be released from arrest and restored to duty.

2. In the case of First Lieut. WILLIAM H. EATON, Second District of Columbia Volunteers, sentenced "to be dismissed the service" by a General Court-martial, the proceedings of which were published in General Orders, No. 10, Headquarters, Military District of Washington, dated March 24, 1863, the action of the reviewing officer in remitting the sentence is not in accordance with the Eighty-ninth Article of War, under which the execution of the sentence should have been suspended until the pleasure of the President of the United States could be known. The record, however, is defective in not showing the Court and Judge-Advocate were sworn in presence of the accused, and the sentence cannot be enforced.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

A Decision Submitted, but not Published.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 9.

The Court-martial in the Vallandigham case submitted their decision to Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, yesterday. It will not be made public till published in General Orders.

Renewal of Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

REPUDIATION OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, May 8.

Arrivals from the Chippewa Agency state that a difficulty has taken place between a number of Chippewa chiefs, 35 miles above Crow Wing, in which four of them were killed.

The difficulty grew out of the treaty made at Washington last Winter.

The chiefs who had no hand in making the treaty avow their intention of killing all who signed it.

The difficulty commenced last week.

This news, together with the Indian murders on the Cottonwood River, has caused the settlers between Abercrombie and Georgetown to leave.

A number of settlers from Big Woods and McLeod County, with all their stock, passed through here to-day, *en route* to Wisconsin and Southeastern Minnesota.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 9.

Arrived, ship *Grace Darling*, from Liverpool.

Spoken, March 25th, in latitude 35° south, longitude 81° west, ship *Panther*, from New-York for San Francisco.

There is an increased demand for groceries and metals suiting the Washoe trade.

Free sales of Eastern butter have been made, during the week, at low rates.

Coffee has advanced. Rio is selling at 21 cents per pound.

There is a country demand for dry goods.

The wool trade receives full attention from shippers and factories, but prices are 2½ cents per pound less than a week ago.

Gen. Sigel Anxious for Active Service.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

Major-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL had an interview with President LINCOLN to-day. Gen. SIGEL is anxious to be put in active service.

The Five-Twenties Subscriptions.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 9.

It is ascertained that upward of $1,500,000 have been invested in the "five-twenties" by parties residing in Baltimore, through Messrs. JAY, COOKE & Co., the Government agents.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 9.

In convention yesterday the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo, and the State Line Railroads agreed on a consolidation of their gross earnings, and a *pro rata* division on the basis of last year's earnings.

Disasters on Board the Propeller Tioga.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 9.

The propeller *Tioga* burst her boiler outside of the harbor this morning. One person was killed, and several wounded.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MORNING STAR—THREE PRIZES CAPTURED BY THE HUNTSVILLE.

The steamer *Morning Star*, Capt. A. D. PERKINS, which arrived yesterday, left New-Orleans on the 30th April at 9:30 A. M., arrived off Havana at 6:30 P. M. on the 2d May, and left for New-York on the 4th, at 12:40 P. M. On the 2d, at 1 P. M., 45 miles northwest from Moro Castle, spoke United States gunboat *Huntsville* on a cruise: all well. She had taken three prizes in the previous twenty days. The *Morning Star* has had strong head winds and heavy sea since leaving Hatteras. Among the passengers are a portion of Gen. BANKS' Staff, his Secretary, with dispatches, and several officers wounded in the late engagements on the Teche.

We are indebted to Purser DENISON for favors.

Naval.

LAUNCH OF THE DOUBLE-ENDER TACONY.

The United States double-bowed steamer *Tacony* was successfully launched at Philadelphia on Thursday, Miss WELLES christening her. This vessel belongs to the class of double-enders now in course of construction. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and 974 tons burden. In other respects she resembles the twenty-seven vessels building, several of which have been already described.

THE LARGEST WAR-FLEET EVER IN NEW-YORK.

There is now a larger number of United States vessels-of-war in the vicinity of New-York than there has been since the organization of the navy. They are nearly all regular vessels, many of them very formidable ones, as the following list will show:

Name.	Rate.	Condition.
Susquehannah	steam frigate	in commission
Sabine	sailing frigate	in commission
Ottawa	steam gunboat	in commisson
Ticonderoga	steam sloop	ready for sea
Ino	ship	waiting orders
Passaic	iron-clad	waiting repairs
James Adger	steamer	waiting orders
Sumter	gunboat	about to sail
Sunflower	gunboat	waiting orders
Roanoke	iron-clad	completing
Seminole	steam gunboat	fitting out
Granite City	steamer	fitting out
Water Witch	steamer	fitting out
Restless	bark	fitting out
San Jacinto	steam sloop	preparing for sea
Mackinaw	steam sloop	waiting engines
Shamrock	steam sloop	waiting engines
Kitaninny	gunboat	repairing
Maumee	steam gunboat	building
Nyack	double-ender	building
Peoria	double-ender	building
Tallahoma	double-ender	building
Virginia	steam sloop	converting
Adela	steam sloop	converting
Miantanomah	iron-clad	building
Savannah	corvette	school ship
North Carolina	liner	receiving ship
Otsego	double-ender	waiting engines
Chicopee	double-ender	waiting engines
Metahasett	double-ender	waiting engines
Tallapoosa	double-ender	waiting engines

This list does not, of course, include the vessels on the stocks at private yards.

Col. Thorpe and the Apprehended Attack on New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Your New-Orleans correspondent, of May 1, unintentionally, no doubt, implies that I would have been arrested in New-Orleans for indulging in certain criticisms on the defences of that city, had I not left in the *Morning Star*. In reply, permit me to say, that on the morning the steamer alluded to left New-Orleans, an officer attached to Gen. SHERMAN's Staff had an interview with me, which resulted in my visiting the General. In the conversation that ensued, Gen. SHERMAN said he had been told that I had written an article which, I understood him to say he had not seen, relative to the city being threatened by the enemy, &c., &c. I stated what I had done, and what was my object in so doing, and after some friendly conversation, I was permitted to depart. In conclusion, let me state that the threatened attack I alluded to was not only intended, but was providentially frustrated by Gen. BANKS' victory at Camp Bissell. This is satisfactorily proven by correspondence found in Gen. DICK TAYLOR's headquarters, and now in possession of Maj.-Gen. BANKS. Respectfully,

T. B. THORPE.

—Gen. HERRON is temporarily absent from the Army of the Frontier, and Gen. VANDEVER has been ordered to discharge the duties of that command temporarily.

Never Purchase a Family Sewing Machine unless it will embroider as well as sew. When you have finished stitching a garment for a dear one, how delightful to plant some leaf, or vine, or wreath upon it, and how vexed you will then be if yours is only a Stitching Machine, instead of a perfect instrument which will both stitch and embroider. GROVER & BAKER'S PREMIUM MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, do both stitching and embroidering perfectly.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 7th edition, 300 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon the infallible treatment of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary organs, &c., by M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Feckardt's Cattle Powder.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

AEBY.—On Friday, May 8, Mrs ANNA MARIA AEBY, the wife of Rudolph Aeby, in the 55th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 56 1st-st., on Sunday, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred at Tarrytown, on Monday morning, May 11.

BUTLER.—In Suffolk, Va., on Monday, May 4, from a wound received in the engagement of the day before, Rev. F. E. BUTLER, Chaplain of the 25th New-Jersey Volunteers.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av., corner 19th-st., without further invitation.

BLISS.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday, May 9, of consumption, MARIA E., wife of Archibald M. Bliss.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Washington-st., between India and Java, Greenpoint, on Monday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 8, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY L., wife of Capt. Alexander B. Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 221 Adams-st., on Monday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FETTRETCH.—On Saturday, May 9, after a painful illness, WILLIAM JAMES, second son of John Fettretch, aged 3 years, 8 months and 11 days.

Funeral to take place this (Sunday) afternoon, May 10, at 2 o'clock, from No. 418 3d-av.

FISK.—On Friday, May 7, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. FISK, aged 53 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 635 4th-st., on Monday, May 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAHAM.—On Friday morning, May 8, JANE A. GRAHAM, daughter of the late Duncan Graham, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Legget, No. 131 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HYDE.—On Friday, May 8, JOHN M. HYDE, aged 34 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, John J. Rockwell, No. 130 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LENT.—On Thursday, May 7, after a lingering illness, GILBERT LENT, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 204 East 39th-st., and at Greenwich, Conn., M. E. Church, at 1 o'clock on Monday, May 11.

MEEKER.—In this City, on Friday, May 8, S. H. MEEKER, late of San Francisco, Cal.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Monday, May 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN SICKLE.—On Saturday, May 9, at 4 o'clock A. M., GEORGE F. VAN SICKLE, son of Cornelius and Phœbe Van Sickle, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, Clinton-st., Greenpoint, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 11. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 267.—May 9, 1863.
68, 25, 71, 53, 46, 16, 56, 19, 15, 17, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 268.—May 9, 1863.
25, 7, 59, 73, 21, 28, 62, 46, 37, 54, 34, 8, 9, 20.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. Information given.
J. R. CLAYTON & CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st., basement, room No. 6.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
[illegible]

UNION.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, OF BOSTON,
Will speak, by invitation,
ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY,
At the Cooper Institute,
On MONDAY EVENING, May 11.

The proceeds of the Lecture, above expenses, will be for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery Cause.

Tickets 25c; reserved seats 50c.

To avoid a crowd those purchasing tickets beforehand will be admitted at the 3d-av. door. No tickets sold at that door.

Tickets sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; C. T. Evans, No. 448 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Devoe & Son, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at 8th-st. door.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

H. C. PARKE, Chairman Lecture Committee
XVIth Ward Republican Association.

HEADQUARTERS, COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

ORDER No. 6.—This company will assemble at their headquarters, Seventh Regiment Armory, TO-DAY, in full fatigue, with white gloves, at 10 A. M., to receive the First Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers. Members of the regiment intending to participate in the parade will assemble at the same place and time. By order of
ED. P. ROGERS, Captain 10th Co.
C. W. CLINTON, Orderly.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Headquarters No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st.
A Regular Meeting of the above Committee will be held at their Headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1863, at 8 o'clock.
IRA O. MILLER, President.
JOHN J. REYNOLDS, WASHINGTON MULLINS, } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation in two beautiful 12mo. volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of the price and 10 per cent. for the postage.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher,
No. 30 Ann-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why the world is full of physical wrecks read,
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

PURE BLOOD CURES.—WHEN THE BILE has not the requisite healthy qualities, we become costive. To restore the bile to a state of health, the blood must be purified. You cannot purify the blood but by occasional purgatives, and they should be continued for several days in succession, then there may be a greater or less interval of rest. Some persons have used BRANDRETH's Pills every day in small doses until they became cured of costiveness, which had troubled them for over twenty years. The use of this medicine does not debilitate or require an increase of dose from continued use. They in fact strengthen the bowels, as exercise does the arms or legs.

DANIEL J. TENNY, of Astor House, New-York, cured himself of costiveness of ten years standing by their use alone.

Mr. COOK, Editor of *Democratic Banner*, Bennington, Vt., cured of costiveness and dyspepsia by BRANDRETH's Pills, when all other medicines had failed, and when his doctors pronounced him incurable.

Mr. BLISS, of Bushwick, cured of debility and costiveness by BRANDRETH's Pills, when he despaired of ever regaining his health.

Remember reference will be given to persons whom BRANDRETH's Pills have cured of costiveness of over twenty years' duration, and in cases where no natural action of the bowels had taken place in twenty years.

Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., New-York. For sale also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

GET NEW STYLE.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR.
Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowa-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of
PHALON'S COCIN
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FOR THE HAIR.
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FOR THE HAIR
Principal Depot 517 Broadway.
For sale everywhere
SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.
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SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.
LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS.
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LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS.
LARGE BOTTLES 50 CEFTS.
TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE HUMAN HAIR.
The only article discovered for promoting the health and strength of the Hair, and giving the Hair a rich and glossy appearance, is PHALON & SON'S COCIN, and we recommend all to buy it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF SORE LEGS, L. Y. D. S.
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
WESTCOTT'S EXPRESS.
By purchasing your railroad tickets at our office, you can have your baggage checked from the house to all points on the
Hudson River Railroad and Saratoga Springs.
New-York Central Railroad.
New-York and Erie Railway.
New-Jersey Central Railroad.
Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and to all points in the West and Southwest. By this arrangement, the traveler avoids all risk of losing trains or losing baggage.
OFFICES IN NEW-YORK
No. 1 2 Broadway, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and No. 315 Broadway.
OFFICES IN BROOKLYN
No. 260 Washington-st., City Hall-square, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., and No. 2 Court-st.

REMOVAL
OF THE
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION,
AFTER MAY 1, 1863,
the business of the Grafenberg Company, its salesrooms and offices, are removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to the capacious stores
CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS., N. Y.,
(entrance No. 139 William-st.,) over the wholesale drug stores of A. B. Sands & Co.
Dr. BRIDGE, the resident physician, will consult with his friends and patients, as usual, in his private office at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
The above location is the most convenient in the City for merchants and others desiring to procure the celebrated Grafenberg Family Medicines.

NEW-YORK NAVY YARD,
APRIL 15, 1863.
$10,000 REWARD.
A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

SPRING
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

COUNTRY DEALERS
Supplied with Cedar Camphor, for protecting woolens and furs against moths, promptly by return express. This is the best camphor to offer your customers. It is cheaper than common camphor, sells quickly, is more durable, more bulky, is fragrant, and is more agreeable to the consumer everyway than anything else to be had. Retails at $1 25 per package—more than double same quantity of ordinary camphor. All good druggists have it.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 9, 1863.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	107⅜	100	Reading R.	96
5,000	do	107⅝	100	do b10	96⅜
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. hf.y'rly	104	100	do	96⅜
$2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes Oct.&Apl.	106⅛	650	Harlem R. Pref.	110
18,500	do	106¾	22	do	105
1,000	do Feb.&Au	108	100	do	109
500	do ind.	105	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110
16,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101⅝	150	do	110¼
15,000	do New	99⅛	25	do	110⅜
21,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '62	101⅛	6	Mich.So.& N. I. R	74
6,000	Cal. State 7s	130	3700	do	75
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s	110	50	do b30	75¼
6,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	114⅛	800	do	75¼
1,000	Erie 4th M. B	108⅜	50	do s10	75¼
5,000	Har. R. 2d M	106	600	do	75⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. B	121	300	do	75⅝
4,000	Al.& T.H. 2dM.Pr	94	700	do	75¾
5,000	do	93¾	1200	do b10	76
16,000	Chic.&N.W. 1. B.	96	100	do b15	76
9,000	C.& N. W. 1 M	88	100	do b10	76¼
15,000	Chi.&N.W. 2d M	58	100	M.S. & N. I. G. S	111
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	92⅜	100	do	111¼
6,000	P.. F.W. & C. 3d	82	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sep. b30	95
10,000	do	82½	200	do	95
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61	200	do	95⅛
1,000	do	62	200	do b30	95¼
12	Merchants' Bank	110⅛	300	do	95¼
5	Bank of America	122	50	Clev. & P. R	94⅛
12	Btch. & Drov. B'k	122	2200	do	95
10	Bank of Commerce	103	1700	do	95⅛
11	Am Exc. Bank	106	100	do s60	95
50	do	107	200	do s10	95⅛
50	Continental Bank	97	800	do	95¾
200	Bucks Co.Ld.Co	2⅛	2000	do	96
100	Penn. Coal Co	130	200	do s60	96
30,000	American Gold	149¾	200	do b30	96¾
40,000	do	149⅞	500	do b30	97
180,000	do	149½	250	Galena & Chi. R	103½
60,000	do	149¼	300	do	103⅛
55,000	do	149⅛	100	do	103⅛
120,000	do	149	150	do	103
100	Canton Co	30⅛	300	Tol. & Wab. Pf b3	73
650	do	30¾	100	Tol. & Wab. R. P	79½
125	Del. & Hud. C. Co	147	20	New-Jersey R	160
41	do	148	900	Clev. & Tol. R	110⅜
250	Cumb. Coal Prefd	23	2,100	do	111
100	do	22½	100	do	111¼
200	Quicksilv. M.Co	46	500	do	111½
100	do s30	45	700	do	111¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co	188⅛	100	do	112
100	do	188	200	do b30	112¼
50	do b30	188¼	800	do b30	113
100	do b30	188⅛	200	do	113
20	do b10	188	1200	Chi. & R. Is'. opg	99
50	do b30	188	100	do b10	99
50	do	187¾	100	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	110
200	do s30	187	62	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	46
100	Cen. Am. T. Co	35	150	do	46¾
316	N.Y. Cen. R.	118	300	do	47
300	do	118⅛	200	do b30	47¾
100	do b30	118⅛	319	Alton & T. H.	47
200	Erie Railway	86½	100	do	47⅜
200	do	86⅜	200	do	48
1800	do	86¼	100	do	48⅛
1100	do	86⅛	60	Al. & T. H. P.	79⅛
100	do b10	86¼	50	do	79
100	do b4	86¼	50	do	78¾
400	Erie R. Prf.	103⅜	50	P., F. W. & C. R.	70
200	do	103¼	50	do	70¼
11	do	103	700	do	70⅜
100	do b10	103⅜	150	do	70⅞
50	do	103⅜	750	do	71
150	do b3	103⅛	100	do b30	71⅛
100	Hud. R. R. s30	129	150	do	71⅜
100	do	129¼	300	Chi & N. W. R	31
50	do	129⅜	100	do	31⅜
100	do	129⅛	700	do	32
200	do s10	129⅜	300	do	32¼
250	do s60	129	400	do	32⅛
200	do s15	129¾	200	do	32⅜
250	Nor. & Wor. R.	90	100	do	32⅞
600	Harlem Railroad	100	200	do b15	33
100	do	99¾	100	do	33
300	do s15	99	500	do b30	33¼
100	do	99¼	1000	Chi. and Alt. R	78
200	do	99⅛	300	Chic. and Alton Pr.	95
100	do	99	250	do b20	95
100	do	98⅞	100	do	94¾
300	do	98	50	do	94⅛
800	do	97⅜	200	Miss. & Mo. R.	25
100	do s60	95	100	do	26
			100	do	26⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106¾	450	Mich. Cen. R.	111
3,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	107⅜	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	79
2,000	do	107¾	400	do	78⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅞	200	do	78¾
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60	500	do	78
5,000	Mo. State 6s	63⅛	100	do b10	78¼
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.B	93	25	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	112
4,000	C. & N. W. 2 M	58⅜	250	do	112½
5,000	Cle. & Pitts.3dM.	105	350	do	113
10,000	do	106	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	95⅝
10,000	do	107	100	do	95⅛
5,000	Amer. Gold	150⅛	500	Tol. & Wab. Pref	79½
10,000	do	150⅛	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R	96
21,000	do	150	1800	do	97
100	Canton Co.	30¼	200	do b30	97⅛
10	Cum. Coal Prf.	23	150	Gal. & Chic. R	103½
10	do	23⅞	100	do	104
200	do	23½	100	do	103⅞
20	Bucks Co. Lead	2	300	do	103¾
10	Amer. Coal Co	31	1300	Clev. & Tol. R	117
50	Quicks. M. Co s30	46	400	do	116⅜
5	Pac. M. S. Co	188	1500	do	116
100	Erie R. Pref.	104¼	200	do s60	114¾
700	do	104½	200	Chic. & R. I. R	99¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	500	do	99⅜
250	do	118⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. R	33
200	do	119	200	do b30	33¼
100	Erie Railway	87	150	Chic. & Alton P	95
600	do	86¾	100	do	94⅜
700	do	86⅞	200	Mil. & Pr. Du Chien	47⅛
100	do b10	87	200	do	47¾
50	do b30	87	15	Chic. & Al. R.	77
200	Hudson Riv R	129⅛	300	do	78
150	do s30	129	100	do	77¾
1000	Harlem R.	94⅛	1000	P., Ft.W & Ch	74
400	do	94	500	do	74⅛
50	do	93	200	do	74¼
400	Harlem R. P	107	2000	do	75
300	do b10	107⅛	50	Alton & T. H	48
500	Reading Railroad	98	200	do	48⅜
500	do	98⅛	100	do	48¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	149¾	100	Miss. & Missouri	25⅛
10,000	do	149⅝	100	do b10	25⅝
20,000	do s3	149⅜	300	P., Ft.W & C. R	72
80,000	do	149⅛	200	do b3	72
15,000	do	149⅜	200	do	71¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	63	200	do b10	72
50	Canton Co.	30¼	200	do	71⅞
450	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅞	300	Gal. & Chic. R	103⅜
200	do b30	2	100	do	103⅛
50	Pacific Mail	188	200	do b5	103¾
250	Erie Railway c	86⅝	200	do s3	103¾
1000	do	86⅝	100	do s10	103⅝
400	do b3	86¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	115
200	do	86¾	200	do s10	115¼
200	do b10	86¾	1200	do	115½
100	do s10	86⅝	500	do b3	115¾
600	do s3	86⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	76⅜
200	do s10	86⅜	500	do	77
400	do	86⅝	200	do s10	77
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	99¼	300	do	77⅛
100	do b10	99⅜	600	do	77¼
200	do	99⅜	200	do s3	77¼
200	do b3	99⅛	200	do s10	77¼
100	do s30	99⅜	100	do b3	77⅜
100	do s3	99¼	300	do	77⅞
300	Clev. & Pitts	97	500	Harlem R	95
200	do s10	97			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$25,000	Amer. Gold	150¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. b3	96⅜
40,000	do	150½	500	Clev. & P. R s60	96⅛
100	Canton Com	30¾	1800	do	98
200	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2	1000	do	97¾
500	do b3	2	900	do	97⅛
100	Canada C. Co	1⅝	600	do b3	97⅛
650	Erie R	87	600	do	97¼
800	do	87⅛	800	do	97
1000	do b3	87¼	1000	P., F. W. & C.	77
300	do b10	87¼	1200	do b3	77
200	do s10	87	500	do	76⅞
500	do	87⅛	500	do s3	77
400	do b3	87⅛	100	do b10	77
100	Erie R. Pref.	104⅜	300	do	76¾
100	do	104¼	100	T. H. & Alt. P opg	80
200	do	104⅝	50	do	79
100	Hudson R. R b3	129⅛	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	48⅜
600	Harlem R.	96	100	do s10	48
300	do s3	96	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	104⅛
500	do	96⅛	500	do	104
100	Harlem R Pref.	110	300	do b3	104
50	M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅜	500	Clev. & Tol. R	116
300	do	79	100	do	115¾
1000	do b30	79	400	do	115½
800	do	78⅞	500	do	115
1500	do b3	79	100	do	115¼
1000	do b60	80	200	do s10	115
2000	do	78¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R	99⅛
100	do s10	78⅞	100	do s3	99⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	113¾	300	do	99⅜
100	Miss. & Mo. R	26⅛	200	do	99⅛
100	do b3	23½			

SATURDAY, May 9—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin to-day was 2½ ₩ cent. below the average sales of yesterday. The market was weak through the forenoon, and sales were made at the early Board as low as 149 ₩ cent., as against 152½ at the close on Friday night. In the afternoon, the price recovered to 150⅞@150¾ ₩ cent., ultimately closing 150 ₩ cent. The export demand is very inconsiderable, the entire shipments of the week amounting to only $452,600, and the speculation for the rise is necessarily maintained with difficulty, while exchange rules relatively lower than Gold. The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues to increase, and the business done in Railway shares is enormous. The changes in prices since last night are nearly all upward, and very decidedly so on Michigan Southern, Toledo and Cleveland, and Pittsburgh. There was a partial check to the demand for Harlem; the price going down to 93@93½ ₩ cent., but only for a few minutes, the subsequent recovery being to 96½@97 ₩ cent. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Friday night, the general market closing under much speculative excitement. The Government Stocks were firm, and the offerings of the Old Loan at the Board quite moderate at 106¾ for the registered and 107¾ [illegible] for the Coupon Stock of 1881. The subscriptions to the New Loan of 1882 reached to-[illegible] of $1,617,750:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	152¾	150¾	Harlem Pref.	113	107⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	107	Mich. Central	110	111
N. Y. Central	119¼	119¼	Mich. Southern	74¼	79
Erie	86⅝	87⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	110⅛	113
Erie Preferred	104	104⅜	Illinois Central	94¾	95⅛
Hudson	130	130	Pittsburgh	93⅜	97⅛
Toledo	109⅛	115	Fort Wayne	70	76⅞
Pacific Mail	188	188	Rock Island	98⅛	100
Quicksilver Co.	48	46⅜	Northwest	32¼	33
Harlem	101	97⅛	Galena	104	103⅛

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares, which are firm in price and in good demand:

New-York	112	American Exchange	105
Merchants'	110⅛	Hanover	97
Mechanics'	112	Irving	83
Union	112½	Metropolitan	111
America	122½	Citizens'	100
City	135	Grocers'	100
Phœnix	106	East River	100
North River	100¾	Market	100
Tradesmen's	106	Nassau	103
Dry Dock	120	Shoe and Leather	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	122	Corn Exchange	102
National	104	Continental	96
Merchants' Exchange	96	St. Nicholas	95
State of New-York	101	Commonwealth	94
Commerce	101	Atlantic	70
Ocean	90	N. Y. County	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are larger than on Friday. The Pittsburgh Thirds rose to 107, and the Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants to 62 ₩ cent.:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds. inc	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	30
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Erie R. 7s. thirds, '83	114⅛	Chic. &N.W. G. B., ex.	96
Erie R. fourths, '80	108¼	Chi. & N. 1st mt., 2d ser	87
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	110	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	114
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106⅛
Hud. R. seconds s. f. '85	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	93
Hud. R. thirds '75	110	M. & P. du C. firsts	106
Hud. R. conv., '67	105¾	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Har. seconds, '64	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
N. Ind. R.Gosh. L., '68	104	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	107
Illinois Central, '75	121	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. firsts	105	Miss. & Mo. Ld. Grant.	62
Al.&T. H. 2ds prefer'd	93		

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Valparaiso—Excitement over British Claims—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent

PANAMA, Monday, April 27, 1863.

The British steamer *Peru*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 21st inst., bringing 35 passengers, $159,557 in specie for England, and the following freight: For Southampton, 406 packages bark, India-rubber, &c.; Liverpool, 381 packages; New-York, 296 packages merchandise; Acapulco, 3 packages; Central America, 11 packages; Panama, 193 packages. Her advices are from Valparaiso to the 3d inst.; from Lima and Callao to the 13th.

There is not much of importance to note from Chili.

The difficulties in relation to the guano deposits at Mexillones have been settled by the Government granting permission to vessels to load as formerly, after complying with the customs regulations. This action has in a great measure satisfied the public mind, and calmed the excitement previously existing.

Great indignation has been caused throughout the Republic, from the report that the British representatives in Chili had been instructed to take vigorous measures to enforce the payment of a claim of $50,000, urged by a young man named WHITEHEAD, who sustained the loss of an arm during the outbreak of the 28th February, 1859. *El Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, has the following in relation to this matter:

"Nearly all the population is morally convinced that the disaster was entirely owing to Mr. WHITEHEAD's own imprudence." * * * "A few moments after the revolution had been put down, complainant in trying to gain admittance into one of the streets, disobeyed the sentinel's orders, took hold of his musket, and commenced a struggle. The sentinel and some soldiers then fired at him, and hit him in the arm, which afterward had to be amputated."

The feeling against the justice of this claim is very strong among all classes of the population foreign as well as native. At a public meeting of the British merchants residing in Valparaiso, it was resolved "that a representation should be made to Her British Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Santiago, to urge on him the necessity of a reinvestigation of the circumstances of the claim, and express the almost unanimous opinion of the British residents that the result of a new inquiry would effect a modification of the British Government measures in the matter." The above topics seem to engross almost the entire attention of the Chilian papers. The Valparaiso journals contain obituary notices of Don MATIAS COUSIÑO and Don RAFAEL GEORGI, two of the most distinguished citizens of the Republic. Both are well known not only in the United States but in Europe. The first has been a leading spirit in developing the industrial resources of the country, and especially in the work of opening and working the coal mines, which are now producing so much wealth for the Republic. The latter is well known as an ardent worker in the cause of the fine arts. The entire line of the street railroad in Valparaiso was opened on the 28th ult. amid great festivities.

The American ship *Caroline Tucker*, from Philadelphia for Acapulco, encountered very heavy weather off Cape Horn, during which her Master, D. J. B. CONODON, was washed overboard, and the Mate, MILNER, badly hurt. Finding the ship badly strained and making five feet of water per hour, the mate put into Valparaiso to repairs. *El Mercurio* has the following: "From a private source we have intelligence from Buenos Ayres, that the British bark *Ann Nelson*, from Pernambouco to Valparaiso, had put into Montevideo on account of four of the crew having died of yellow fever and cholerine." There has been a very general improvement in business. Markets are active, both for export and import. Liberal orders from the interior are coming in, causing a very marked decrease in most all kinds of stocks.

At latest dates from Buenos Ayres, the people were absorbed in preparations for the elections, to be held on the last Sunday in March. The projected railway between Rosario and Cordova, is to be constructed, and the Minister of the Interior is making final arrangements with the various Provinces for the speedy commencement of the work. From Urugay we learn that the Chambers and the Press are discussing a "project" for the abolition of the passport system, a law for the regulation of the Press, and another for tha establishment of a mortgage bank.

The only item of news from Peru relates to the death of Gen. SAN ROMAN, President of the Republic. The serious illness of the President was previously reported in this correspondence; but at that time strong hopes were entertained that the crisis of the disease had been passed. These hopes have proved fallacious, as the announcement is now made that the President expired on the 3d of April, after having filled his high office for a period of only a little over five months. Of known integrity, firmness and moderation, great hopes were had that his Administration would give peace and stability to the country so long torn by continual revolutions; and his short rule gave promise that such hopes were well founded. The grief of his countrymen over his untimely death is apparently very general and sincere. At the request of the dying President, Gen. RAMON CASTILLA, Ex-President, took command of the military forces with a view to prevent any outbreak before the legal successor to the Presidential chair could arrive and enter upon his duties. The funeral of President SAN ROMAN took place on the 9th inst., and was attended by thousands of the principal citizens of Lima and Callao. Vice-President CANSECO arrived from the South on the afternoon of the funeral and entered immediately upon the duties of the office to which he had succeeded. On the following morning the Ministers *in toto* resigned, their places being filled by a new Cabinet, which has not yet given any indications of its policy.

Gen. CANSECO has risen to his present position from the rank of a common soldier in the Peruvian army. He has a reputation for great uprightness, moderation and sagacity; yet all classes wait with great anxiety for indications from the new Government of its political measures and conduct. The situation in Peru is now a critical one, and the least mistake on the part of the Government is all that is needed for the inauguration of another revolution as bloody and obstinate as the last.

Rebel Barba[illegible]

EXPERIENCE OF DR. FRAN[illegible] [illegible]LTON.

Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, one [illegible] Medical Inspectors of the army, was taken p[illegible] the capture of the railroad train between M[illegible]oro and Nashville. In a recent letter to a fri[illegible]is City, he gives the following account of the [illegible]ities of the captors:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, A[illegible] 1863.

I have just returned from rebeldom, [illegible] been captured on board the train coming fr[illegible]urfreesboro to Nashville on Friday of last week. We had, I have just learned, eight killed and fifteen wounded—the whole fire of the enemy being poured broadside into the cars for several minutes after we had run off the track, and were completely in their power. There were two women in the car in which I sat. In the car immediately in front of me, were about forty sick men, being conveyed North by the Sanitary Commission. In another car were a number of rebel prisoners, two of whom were shot and subsequently burned up with the car—also two bodies in coffins going North. The car in the rear of me contained men—soldiers and citizens. It was not necessary for the enemy to have fired a gun, as they had 250 mounted men, well-armed—most of them with rifles and six-shooters. They took from us almost everything we had. My satchel and contents were taken. Most of us were robbed of watches, money, pocket-knives—in short, anything they could find. I do not know of but one man beside myself, who was not ordered to give up his watch and money, and this omission was doubtless accidental. They marched us fourteen miles without a halt, through the woods most of the time, and on foot. Some of the men were scarcely able to crawl, having been sent North from the hospitals in Murfreesboro. Occasionally I obtained permission for some of these men to ride with some of the soldiers, but a portion of the way a peremptory order was given to the soldiers not to permit any of the prisoners to ride. One soldier said to me "d—d if I like to fight in this way. I like to give a man a fair chance for his life—but we are only privates."

Altogether the whole affair was conducted in a manner most barbarous and inhuman, equaling the savage barbarity of Indians. The firing into the cars after they had stopped, the indecent haste in throwing out our sick and wounded men from the invalid car, the burning of the dead bodies and the indiscriminate and unreproved robbery, the forced march of three Surgeons, twenty sick men and a large number of citizens, has no justification in the rules of war as understood and practiced among civilized nations.

They gave us not a morsel to eat, and, having robbed us of our money, they turned us loose to find our way to Nashville, 14 miles further, as we could.

My feet are blistered and my limbs sore, but I am otherwise well. We reached Nashville at 2 P. M. of Friday.

Connecticut.

GOV. BUCKINGHAM'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Gov. BUCKINGHAM sent his Message to the Legislature of Connecticut on Wednesday. It thus sums up the financial condition of the State:

The funded debt of the State is $3,000,000, and the unfunded debt, March 31, 1863, was $392,300.

On the 1st day of April, 1862, the balance in the Treasury to credit of the civil list was		$298,489 52
The receipts have been—		
From State Bonds	$1,000,000 00	
From premium and interest on Bonds	104,291 67	
From other sources	1,189,842 89	—2,294,134 56
Total		$2,592,623 98
The expenditures have been for payments to Families of Volunteers	$582,704 97	
To the several Military Departments	1,502,000 00	
All other expenses	401,748 97	—2,486,453 94
Leaving a balance on hand of		$106,170 04
Total		$2,592,623 98

The document concludes as follows:

"The conflict, inaugurated at Sumter, must go on until the Government shall conquer or be conquered. Let no one be deceived by the artful device of securing peace by a cessation of hostilities, or by yielding to the claims of our enemies. Peace thus obtained would cost a nation's birthright, while obedience to the laws would secure peace without loss. Our adversaries design a perpetual separation from the United States, and proclaim from every public assembly, from every legislative hall, and from every battle-field their determination to continue the war until their independence shall be acknowledged. The National Administration, in its firm determination to maintain its authority against such purposes, appeals to the people for their cooperation. The unprejudiced and unbiassed mind cannot avoid the conclusion that the claims and position of the Government are right.

Impressed with this conviction, it is our duty, in addition to the men and money already furnished, to give renewed assurances of our determination to uphold and sustain the Government, not for a day only, but for all time, at whatever cost, and against all treasonable opposition.

We may or may not inquire whether this rebellion was caused by Slavery or Abolitionism, by ambition or interference with State rights; we may prove that we are not responsible for its origin or its progress, yet the fact that it exists as a verity forces upon us the duties of the hour. We may not approve of the policy of the Administration, and may doubt its wisdom, yet, as it is the only agency by which the will of the people can legally and properly be executed, we should render it a cordial and energetic support.

Civil war is cruelty. Its fruits are desolation, sorrow, and death. Fear, hesitation, and a timid use of the forces of war to check its progress, will eventually increase the terrible sufferings. They will be diminished by courage, vigor and severity. Humanity demands that we should endeavor to overcome the power and spirit of the enemy by assaulting his most vulnerable point; and by following up every advantage we may gain, by the use of all means which God and nature shall place at our command.

When those who have been saved from outbursts of popular violence, and who have been protected in all their constitutional rights, including the fruits of uncompensated labor, raise their hands against the Government which has given them protection, and, in madness, strike at the life of the nation, we should not hesitate to give all our energies, to combine all our resources, to press them with all the powers of the Government, and turn upon them the evils of the civil war which they have originated.

When a local institution has become intwined with every surrounding interest, until its friends and supporters, under an apprehension that the Government may eventually assume and exercise unconstitutional power, to hold in check its increasing influence and insatiable demands; conspire to use such institution as a means of destroying the Government—and if, in the exercise of its proper functions, the Government obtains control of a portion of the elements which compose that institution—would it not be the duty of the Administration to use the power thus acquired to overwhelm and destroy the conspirators?

Would it not be right for the parricide to perish by the instrument which he has forged for the life of his guardian and protector?

Whatever of trial, suffering or privation may be in store for us, or however long may be the controversy; firm in the faith that our nation will be preserved in its integrity, let us in adversity as well as in prosperity, in darkness as well as in light, give the Administration our counsel, our confidence and our support; that its power may drive those who have criminally conspired against the liberties of the people, as vagabonds and fugitives through the earth, or inflict upon them the penalties justly due for their treason.

Let the retribution be so terrible that future generations shall not dare to repeat the crime.

Then, and then only, shall the wrongs of an injured people be avenged, human rights be vindicated, and constitutional authority be reëstablished.

LAW REPORTS.

The Order in the Broadway Railroad Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

The New-York Consolidated Stage Company vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, and the Harlem Railroad Company.—The argument having been concluded in this case, the Court makes the following order: That the injunction granted on the 23d of April, 1863, be modified so as to permit the Harlem Railroad Company to complete and put in good order the track commenced on Broadway between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and in Whitehall-street, so far as the pavements have been taken up and timbers laid, and where the timbers are not laid to an equal length, to prolong the shorter to an equal length with the longer, and to place rails thereon, and replace the pavement between the rails, and that no part of the said track shall be laid beyond the point to which timbers have already been laid down on either side, that the pavement shall be entirely replaced in those parts of the street which have been excavated. The injunction order in all other respects is to remain in full force, but without prejudice to an application to dissolve the same, and nothing contained in the order is to be considered as a recognition of the rights of either party.

A. R. Lawrence for plaintiffs; C. A. Rapallo and Wm. C. Noyes for defendants.

An Alleged Fraudulent Appropriation of Moneys Received in a Fiduciary Capacity.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

Jonathan Ackroyd vs. Edmund Ackroyd; Jane Ackroyd vs. The Same; Miriam Ackroyd vs. The Same.—These are three cases, involving precisely the same principles, and are united in one for convenience on the argument.

In the suit of Jonathan Ackroyd, it is alleged that the defendant received the sum of $55,000 from the plaintiff in a fiduciary capacity; that the defendant embezzled and misapplied the whole of the said sum, and that he absconded from England to avoid the enforcement of process by the Court of Chancery there; that he is now about to remove from this State, and now has the money in his possession; that in the two other actions, it is claimed by the plaintiff that the defendant received the sum of $36,000 and over in a fiduciary capacity, and that he admitted the receipt of such sums in such capacity, promising to invest them for the plaintiffs, or pay the money to them.

An original order of arrest, at the suit of Jonathan Ackroyd against the defendant, was granted by Judge BARNARD on the 17th day of September, 1862, to hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $25,000.

An application to set aside that order, or to modify the amount of bail, was made by the defendant, and was heard before Judge Peckham on the 10th day of October, 1862, upon which an order was granted reducing the amount of bail to $7,500.

The original orders of arrest in the two actions, at the suit of Jane Ackroyd and Miriam Ackroyd, were granted on the 30th day of October, 1862, to hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $20,000 in each action.

An application was made on the 22d day of November, 1862, by the defendant, to set aside these orders, or to modify the amount of bail, which application was heard before Judge Mullin, and dismissed with $10 costs.

An appeal against these decisions was entered by the defendant, and was dismissed by consent on the 17th day of March last, and the costs of the appeal were paid by the defendant.

On the 4th day of March last, a *second application* was made by the defendant in each of the said three several actions, to vacate the said orders of arrest, which applications was heard before the honorable Judge INGRAHAM, who dismissed the same with $10 costs in each action.

On the 10th day of April last a *third application* was made by the defendant in each of the said actions, upon newly discovered testimony and additional affidavits, and after hearing Edwin James, Esq., as counsel for the plaintiff, and Charles E. Miller, Esq., as counsel for the defendant, it was ordered that the motion of the defendant to discharge the said orders of arrest, and to set aside and vacate the same, and that the defendant be discharged from custody, be, and the same was thereby denied, with $10 costs of the motion, to be paid to the plaintiff or his attorney.

Against this last order of the Honorable Justice Ingraham, the present appeal is entered.

The following points are submitted by the plaintiff and appellant:

1. That since the appeal against the said orders of arrest was dismissed by consent of the defendant, no new or additional facts have been brought before the Court which authorize an application to vacate the orders to hold to bail made in all the actions.

2. That the said appeal against the said orders having been dismissed, the defendant is estopped and precluded from relying upon any of the facts adduced before the dismissal of such appeal, and that no new or additional facts have been adduced since such appeal was dismissed, but such alleged new facts are mere repetitions of the same facts contained in the original affidavits.

Edwin James, for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson, for defendants.

What Change of Use and Occupation will Amount to a Violation of a Warranty.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Nathaniel Smith and another, Executors, vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.—This case has just been finished. There were several technical points of defence set up in the answer, which appear to have been abandoned at the trial. But there was one defence urged in which the public have some interest. The premises insured by defendants were a part of a large carpet factory at West Farms, Westchester County, known as "Smith's Carpet Factory." There were fifteen policies on various portions of the premises. Thirteen of the Companies promptly paid the losses on their policies, but two of them refused. It appeared that in the Summer or Fall of 1861, the manufacture of carpets was greatly depressed, in consequence of the war, and the proprietor, as others in the same trade did, appropriated the same machinery with some slight alterations, and the same material used in making carpets, in the manufacture of army blankets; and they moved some of the machinery into the particular portion of the premises insured by defendants. This, the defendants urged, was a breach of the warranty in their policy—that the business to be carried on was carpet manufacturing. Plaintiffs said this was not a material change, and did not increase the risk. Defendants reply that the question of increase of risk is immaterial, as the only question to be tried was whether the warranty or terms of the policy had been violated. The Court overruled the motion for a nonsuit, and the jury rendered a verdict for the full amount of plaintiff's claim.

Geo. W. Parsons, counsel for plaintiffs; J. M. Van Cott and Mr. Underhill, for defendants.

A Free Fight and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Isador Kaufman vs. Charles L. Sicher.—This action was brought to recover $5,000 for an alleged assault and battery and slander. The plaintiff was a witness on his own behalf, and testified that in November, 1861, he called at the store of Messrs. Hersh & Rich, in Murray-street, in this City, where he met defendant and asked him for payment for a bill of goods; that defendant thereupon assailed him with vile epithets, among other things calling him a "thief." That the defendant at once struck him violent blows, and was hauled off by Messrs. Hersh & Rich, at the same time brandishing a knife which he held in his hand.

Messrs Hersh & Rich testified that they were present and witnessed the difficulty; that the slanderous words testified to by the plaintiff were not uttered by the defendant; that the defendant used no violence whatever toward the plaintiff; that he did not touch him, the two being several feet apart during the entire difficulty. The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, P. J. Joachimsen; for defendant, Henry L. Clinton and Royal S. Crane.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Ingraham.

GARRET LAUNDRESS, an Irishman, 37 years of age, was arraigned in this Court, on Friday, for the murder of JOHN CAIN, also an Irishman, 22 years of age, on the evening of the 19th of March last, at No. 25 Washington-street. It appears from the testimony that ill feeling existed between the deceased and the prisoner, growing out of something the latter had said about a female friend of the former, and on the night of the homicide CAIN came into the dwelling of LAUNDRESS and challenged him to go out and fight him on the Battery. This LAUNDRESS declined, and, after ordering CAIN out of the house, and his refusing to go, LAUNDRESS called a policemen and had him taken out. Later in the evening CAIN returned to the house, and insisted that LAUNDRESS should fight him. After considerable wrangling, a scuffle ensued, during which LAUNDRESS inflicted two stabs with a knife upon CAIN which caused his death the next day. No one was present during the affray except the wife of the prisoner, who could not legally be a witness. It was proved on the trial that CAIN was unarmed at the time, so that LAUNDRESS could not have stood in such imminent danger as to bring the killing within the law of justifiable homicide.

The jury, after a consultation of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

District-Attorney HALL appeared for the prosecution, and WM. F. HOWE, Ex-Judge STUART and G. M. CURTIS for the defence.

ASA CROSBY, convicted on Wednesday last of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The Fort Gansevoort Case Again.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

The People ex rel James B. Taylor et al. vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.—The facts of this case are too widely known to need repetition. The case comes before this Court on an appeal from the order made by Judge BARNARD some time since, directing a peremptory *mandamus* against the Comptroller, to compel him to issue bonds to the amount of $533,433, payment for the Fort Gansevoort property. The case was submitted to the Court on the points of counsel without argument.

Admitted to the New-York Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

At the opening of the Court, on motion, George P. Donald, formerly a member of the Bar of the State of Ohio, was duly admitted to practice in the Courts of this State.

Admitted to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

Howard Newkirk, Edward Curtiss and John H. Fitzhenry, were duly admitted to practice, and took the oath in open Court.

Wills Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of Laura Kapp, of Robert Chew, and and Antonio Artells were duly admitted to probate, without contest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

McGuire et al. vs. McGuire et al.—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of Janet Marks for Writ of Habeas Corpus for Body of Louis Marks.—Louis Marks, the within named recruit, is discharged from the custody of the officer of the United States service.

Before Justice Barnard.

Daily, Jr., &c. vs. Ernest et al.—Judgment ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Williams vs. Williams.—See opinion.

Morrow vs. Van Allen.—Application denied, but without costs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	May 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 16	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	May 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	April 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	May 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Canada	May 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May 4	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	May 13	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	June 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana and New-Orleans.

Columbia	May 16	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	May 13	New-York	Havana and N.Orle'ns
Corsica	May 23	New-York	Havana and Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 8 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—THE COUNTRY place of J. J. Kingsford, containing twelve acres, one mile from Factoryville Landing, on the Clove road. For its shrubbery and completeness in every particular, one of the most desirable country places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Building, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FISHKILL—Containing 24 acres of land, adjoining Col. Howland's, beautifully situated, in full view of the Hudson River: house 40 feet square, with an L, and has 15 rooms: very fine water from springs: plenty of fruit. The furniture will be sold with the place if desired. Inquire of JOHN J. MONELL, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO RENT—AT MANHASSETT, FOR THE SUMmet, a large furnished dwelling, having a well-shaded lawn of several acres, ample stables, a fine garden, with an abundance of fruit, &c., ice-house, spring water in the house; bath-room and all the usual appurtenances of a first-class residence. Inquire of THOMAS MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, or on the premises of DANIEL T. KISSAM.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¼ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST FARMS, Westchester County, for sale, or exchanged for first-class house (with stable preferred) in the City, one mile from Morrisania depot. Harlem railroad: 11 acres land, mansion house 50x50, barn and outhouses, porter's lodge, great variety of shade and fruit, all in superior order. Price $25,000. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT CHEAP—A PARTIALLY FURnished country residence, with 11 rooms, at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., eight minutes' walk from the steamboat landing; also accessible by Hudson River Railroad. A great variety of fruit and fine water on the premises. Apply to G. H. BOUTON, at D. Appleton & Co's., No. 443 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM Rye Depot, 20 or more acres of land. House 30x46, with extension: frame, 2-story and attic; well built, pleasantly situated, handsomely shaded, with plenty of fine fruit. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs.
CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

$2,000 WILL BUY A NEAT COUNTRY residence with some 10 acres of select land; new house, one cow and utensils included. Terms to suit. One hour from the City, in New-Jersey. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST CLASS residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook, with four acres of land; 30 minutes by rail to 31st-st. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or to JOSEPH THOMPSON on the premises.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, L. I., principally furnished. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York, or of D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, DEPOT OF HARLEM RAILROAD—A frame house, about 40x30, in good order, containing fourteen rooms, with garden; rent $200. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGE in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. For particulars and photographs, inquire of E. B. MERRILL, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

74 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
or
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—WITHIN five minutes' walk from the Quarantine Landing. A large and roomy house, newly built, with all modern improvements, in Fiedler's Park. The location is healthy, good for children; the view unsurpassed. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

TO LET—AN EXTENSION ROOM, WITH BEDroom adjoining, on first floor. Also, a suite of rooms on third floor. Apply at No. 186 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

FARMS.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM MUST BE sold immediately, near Sing Sing; 70 acres of land, with good house, barn and carriage-house, good orchard and small fruit in abundance. Price $4,000. Terms easy.
S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS on second floor may be procured, with full or partial board, in a private family, on 21st-st., near Broadway; house and location unexceptionable; two single gentlemen preferred. Address L. D. C., Box 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A NICELY FURnished second story front room to let, with good board, to a gentleman and his wife, at No. 127 Pierrepont-st., convenient to the ferries. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FURNISHED BED WITH SITTING-ROOM ADJOINING TO LET—To a single gentleman, with or without breakfast, in 22d-st., near 6th-av. Rooms particularly comfortably furnished. Family small, no other boarders taken. House held on a lease, and a permanent arrangement only made. Address B., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th av. SUNDAY, May 10. Morning service and sermon in French, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, who will, by special request, repeat his fast day discourse, from the text, "The works of righteousness shall be peace"—Isaiah xxxii. 17. Evening service in French; sermon in English, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES DE LA TAUVETTE, (of Trinity Church, Potsdam,) whose ancestors, as appears by the church records, were communicants of the Church Du St. Esprit as early as 1640.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 29th-st. Dr. R. KREBS will preach on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD at 3½ o'clock P. M. After June 1, Dr. KREBS will assume the entire charge of the congregation. The church will be open on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 11th and 12th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting seats. Families residing in the vicinity, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited.

THE CAMP AND THE HOSPITAL.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, a Union meeting will be held in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM's,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our army and navy with religious reading. Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, one of the Secretaries, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, Rev. Messrs. BURLINGHAM and DUTCHER, and others, will address the meeting.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONgregation and Commonwealth of Eden [illegible] the New Dispensation on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Collection taken up. Circle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7½, and on Tuesday, P. M., at 3, at No. 671 6th-av. Admittance to circles, 25 cents. Private sittings daily from 11 to 2, at same place.

NOTICE.—CHRISTIAN PATRIOT MARTYRS.—A Discourse, occasioned by the recent death of H. GANSEVOORT RADCLIFF, Eighteenth Infantry, Regulars, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., will be delivered by Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, in the Large Hall, [illegible]-av., corner of 2[illegible]d-st., (D. V.,) next SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

HOME MISSIONARY MEETING AT JOHN-st. M. E. Church, TUESDAY EVENING, May 12. Bishop JANES is expected to preside. Addresses will be delivered by Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, Rev. J. B. Wakeley and Rev. Wm. H. Bideman. The friends of Home Missions and delegates to the Laymen's Convention, who may be in the City, are cordially invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, pastor, will be dedicated SABBATH, May 10. Sermons by Rev. Dr. [illegible] at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. WESTON at 3 P. M., Rev. S. H. TYNG, Rector Church of the Mediator, (Episcopal,) at 7½ P. M. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—The eighth of the course on *The Rise of the Papal Power, the Little Horn of the Fourth Beast*, will be delivered on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., in the Canal-st. Church, entrance in Greene-st. Morning services at 10½ A. M. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(Protestant Episcopal)—54th-st., west of 8th-av. Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. GEO. JARVIS GEER, Rector.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, will be delivered by Prof. J. H. SEELYE, of Amherst College, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ P. M., in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. RICE's,) corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

HOW WILL IT END?—THERE WILL BE preaching on those important predictions of the holy prophets which inform us of the issue of the present troubles, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and the true friends of Christ invited.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—REMOVED FROM Cooper Institute to Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Preaching SABBATH morning, afternoon and evening, by W. H. SWARTZ, Pastor. Baptism at noon. Communion after P. M. service. All invited. Seats free.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., until the erection of their chapel, for which arrangements are effected. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH Church, between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, *The Prosperous Man*, the second of a series of discourses on the history of Joseph.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Beauty and Symbols of Spring*; and at 7½ P. M., the first of a series of sermons on *The Gospel of Christ the only Hope of the World.*

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A PUBlic meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission will be held in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and others.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH CHAPEL.—REV. C. D. MURRAY will preach SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the "Home Chapel," on 28th st., between 4th and Madison avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church (near East Broadway) MORNING and EVENING.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Dr. WAKELEY will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway two blocks. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½, and 7½ evening. SUNDAY EVENING, second sermon on the *Dangers of the City to the Young.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN KER, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, will preach in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, of the Central Presbyterian Church, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house TO-DAY, (Sunday,) 10th inst., by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., morning. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock, the AFTERNOON being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. J. M. FORBES, D. D., in the EVENING.

TABERNACLE, NO. 446 BROADWAY—For strangers, young men and the public generally. Rev. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse to the Workingmen of the City SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

A MEMORIAL SERMON ON THE LIFE and character of Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, D. D., will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., (Dr. RODGERS',) on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Mr. WRIGHT will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

RT. REV. C. P. McILVAINE D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. Service will commence at 10½ o'clock.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, in the New Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers, both to the Sabbath-School and the religious services.

REV. DR. FISHER—PRESIDENT OF HAMILton College, will deliver a discourse on the *Life and Services of the late Prof. Mitchel*, in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Henry-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. on *How to Quench the Spirit.* At 7½—*Counsels to a Young Wife.* Sunday-School at 2 P. M. Monthly concert at 3 o'clock.

REV. B. A. SMITH (PRESBYTERIAN) will preach on SUNDAY, May 10, MORNING and EVENING, in the hall southwest corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av.; entrance on 52d-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Communion. Seats free. The public invited.

A SERMON ON PARADISE AND THE Penitent thief will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers invited. Morning sermon at 10½.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Service at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 50TH-ST., west of Broadway. Rev. Dr. VAN NEST is expected to preach in this church on next LORD'S DAY. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Rev. JAMES PEGG, D. D., pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., OF California, will preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, Grand-st., near the ferry, on SUNDAY, May 10, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Services appropriate to commencing worship here of the First-st. Church, will be conducted at usual morning and evening hours, by the pastor, Rev. HENRY KIMBALL. Strangers welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. Pews in gallery all free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The Anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Bishop CLARK and Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON. The children will be present.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. In the evening, the sermon will be before the Church Anti-Slavery Society, on *The Situation of the Country, by Justice to the Enslaved.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—Episcopal—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will repeat, by special request, in the evening, sermon preached on Thursday, Fast Day, April 30.

DR. J. PORTER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND—Rev. JAMES L. SCHOCK will preach in the chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, May 10, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free; public invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY WILL PREACH in 55th-st. Baptist Church, between Lexington and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING a discouse will be given by Rev. G. T. FLANDERS.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 14th day of May, 1863, at 12 M., for filling, grading and paving Broad-street, in West Troy, from the north side of Auburn-street to its southern terminus, including the gutters thereof.

The street to be excavated, regulated and graded under the direction of the Village Surveyor, and to be paved with trap-block Belgian pavement—each block measuring on the face, or upper surface, not less than four nor more than seven inches in length, and not less than four nor more than five inches in width, and in depth not less than six nor more than eight inches—to be laid on a prepared bed of clean sand, or river gravel, not less than one foot in depth.

The trap-blocks are to be laid at right angles to the line of street, and with such rise or arch as the said Surveyor may direct—each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of least two inches. The whole of the work to be done in a manner more particularly described in the blank forms of contract and specifications to be furnished to persons who may desire to bid for the same. Security will be required in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the work.

The proposals for this work will be publicly opened at the room of the Board of Trustees, in said village, on the 15th day of May, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder who shall comply with the terms of the contract, and the act in relation thereto.

Blank forms of contract and specifications, together with the Surveyor's estimate of materials, will be furnished on application to JAMES DUFFY, President of said village.

JAMES DUFFY,
A. A. DUNLOP,
JAMES ROY,
JOSEPH McLEAN,
J. F. PHELPS,
Joint Committee.

Dated at WEST TROY, N. Y., April 20, 1863.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

4,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

For delivery by and before the 20th May, 1863.

Small samples to accompany proposals.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of the above.

The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each barrel.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President Association Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STRAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M., of May 11, 1863, for all Fire and Burglar-proof Safes required by the Treasury Department, prior to Jan. 1, 1864.

Bidders must submit description of the safes they propose to furnish, accompanied by drawings showing the mode of construction, and full-size sections of the material used. Also, schedules of sizes, with prices attached, and the price per superficial foot, including doors and all necessary fixtures, at which safes of extra size to those mentioned in the schedule will be furnished and put in place. The safes to be delivered when required, and the prices named in the bids must cover all charges, except freight, and the actual traveling expenses in those cases when the safes require to be put in place by the contractor.

All bids must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is able to perform the contract, and that he will accept it if awarded to him.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement in all respects.

Locks will be furnished by the Department, but must be put on by the contractor for safes.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Safes."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in charge Treasury Department.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing Fresh Beef for six (6) months from the 20th of May, 1863, to the United States troops at Fort Schuyler and David's Island.

The fresh beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks and shanks to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required at each place.

Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." Bids will be accepted for one or both places. F. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Ser.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, instant at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES COLLINS,
JAMES MOORE,
THOMAS SHEILS,
Committee.

Dated, May 6, 1863.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

RROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of *one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.*

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixture as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of the different ingredients of their several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. When it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be accepted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or zinc box made air-tight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with sunken ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside lining pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the mixtures he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the *especial varieties* they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly fulfilled.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Dessiocated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 4, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of Thursday, May 14, 1863, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue, to Eighty-sixth-street.

First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; and

Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with lateral branch in First-avenue and Sixtieth street, to near Second avenue.

And for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES,

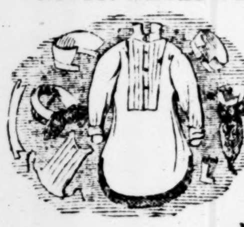
ROMAN SCARFS,
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
FOUR-PLY COLLARS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
IVORY SLEEVE STUDS,
IVORY BOSOM STUDS,
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO DRAWERS,
UMBRELLAS, CANES,
SUSPENDERS, CAPS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
FANCY HOSIERY, &c.

A large and popular variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS
TO ORDER,
Unrivaled
IN QUALITY, FITTING AND MANUFACTURE,
At UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

NO. 607 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



C. W. FRENCH.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Fine Shirts and Collars MADE TO ORDER.
Fine Gauze Merino Undershirts, $1 50 each, or $15 per dozen. Also a large stock of Muslin, Linen and Jean Drawers of our own make, and warranted to fit.
C. W. FRENCH,
No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.
OPENING OF NEW GOODS.
STYLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
MORE ESPECIALLY,
GAUZE DE CHAMBERRY, ALL SILK,
50 CENTS PER YARD; WORTH $1.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.

BOMBAZINE SILKS and other dress goods, also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS and EMBROIDERIES, including everything a lady requires to complete a FULL MOURNING SUIT. Prices just right. Call and see our styles before purchasing elsewhere.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.—PREparatory to going to Europe for my Fall Stock of Shawls, I will sell the balance on hand at low prices.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.

N. B.—Orders taken for Shawls in special designs and colors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information might be obtained by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds to date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE, FROM parties wishing to invest or resell, subscriptions for United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, the interest payable in gold coin on the first days of each May and November, and the principal in twenty years from the first day of May, 1862, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from said date, authorized by Act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862. Deposits, being for the amount of the principal of the Bonds required, must be made in United States Legal Tender Notes; or when parties reside out of town, drafts on this City will be accepted in lieu thereof. Upon receipt of the money, I issue my certificate of deposit in duplicate for the amount, the original of which is transmitted by the depositor to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, together with a letter mentioning of what denominations he desires the Bonds, whether he wishes them Coupon or Registered, and, if registered, in what name, and where the interest is to be made payable. There are Coupon Bonds of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000; and Registered of those of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The interest on the Registered Bonds can be made payable at the office of the Treasurer, or of any Assistant Treasurer, of the United States. The Bonds will be forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, without delay, to any address indicated by the depositor, and the interest will commence on the day that the deposit was received. All the Bonds are dated May 1, 1862, but the date of such deposit will be stamped upon the face of them, if Registered, and upon the first Coupon, if Coupon Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 2, 1863.

THE FULL TIME, REQUIRED BY LAW, for the redemption of the circulating notes, issued to the Central Bank of the City of New-York, (a banking association located in that City,) having expired, and there remaining in the hands of the Superintendent a small balance of money in trust for this bank, notice is hereby given, that all such notes as are presented to him for redemption, previous to the 1st day of June, 1863, will be paid at par, after which time, if any balance remain, it will be paid on filing proper evidence of ownership to the legal representatives of said bank.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR INVESTMENT.—WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., offer for sale a variety of dividend paying Insurance Scrips, including Atlantic, Sun and Union.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859 will be held at the office of the Company in Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE—A final dividend of Twelve Dollars and Twenty two cents per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 25th day of May inst.

GEO. F. TALLMAN, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH HAVE REMOVED to No. 52 Wall-st., in City Bank building, where they will continue to devote their attention to the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., on commission.

Investments in all classes of Government securities will receive their special care.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The Adams Express Company are prepared to collect at the Treasury Department, Washington, promptly and at low rates, the one year certificates of indebtedness now falling due.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

HELP WANTED.

THE TRADES.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a good painter in a private house; one who understands his business thoroughly; steady employment for two or three months will be given. Address P. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. If the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair and prompt remuneration. Address, with amount of wages expected, B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID to go into the country, near New-York; liberal wages will be paid to a first-class servant, who can bring unqualified City references in every particular. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY near New-York; must bring the best of City references as to ability and character. To one who can bring unqualified recommendations, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 32 Cliff-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

A GOOD PIANO TUNER WANTED—ONE that can tune and repair prefered. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A WIDOW LADY, WHOSE LITTLE son is away at school, being lonely boarding, would like to superintend the house of a widower or small family, in this City or Brooklyn; nothing required for services rendered, and no answers attended to that are not sincere. Address L. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one week. Please state the size of the family.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable, experienced, competent woman, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and truly understands the care of children; first-class City reference; is willing to go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., on Monday.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A PAIR OF very fine ponies, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, very fast and stylish. Price $800. Also, a very fine and stylish blood bay saddle horse, 15½ hands high, 5 years old. Price $400. All warranted perfectly kind and sound in every respect. Apply to No. 8 East 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SUIT OF FORE and aft sails, jib, foresail and mainsail, containing about 800 yards cotton duck. Apply at GARRISON & STEDDIFORD'S sail loft, No. 162 South-st., corner Dover.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11,
first appearance of the American prima donna,
MISS PARKER,
when will be presented Verdi's popular opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.......(her first appearance).......Miss PARKER
Azucena.......Mlle. SULZER
Manrico.......Signor MAZZOLENI
Count Di Luna.......Signor BELLINI
Ferrando.......Signor COLETTI
Inez.......Mme. Ficher | First.......Herr Muller
Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The new and brilliantly successful opera,
IONE,
will be repeated in the course of the week.
In active preparation for immediate production,
THE NEW GRAND BIBLICAL OPERA,
JUDITH,
for the first time in America,
by MAESTRO PERI.

WINTER GARDEN.
ON MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
In consequence of the
ENTHUSIASM AND ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT
with which the young comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
was received on Friday and Saturday by overflowing houses in his great comic impersonations of
PAUL PRY,
SIMON PUREJOY
And
JACK SHEPPARD,
the entertainment, so replete with fun and gaiety, will be repeated.
Monday night, Planche's new comic drama of
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD,
and the uproariously funny standard comedy of
PAUL PRY.
A GLORIOUS COMEDY
AND
NEW DRAMA!
THREE HOURS OF UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER!

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGS, LEAD, ARMS and AMMUNITION, HATS, SALT, FISH, IRON, THREAD, FLOUR, and TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.

Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

PUBLIC SALE OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in process of being made, including the right of way, held or owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,550.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.

On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash.

WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, April 27, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer

MAHOPAC PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The elegant site on which the Summit House was burnt, situated on the northwest side of Lake Mahopac, comprising 26 acres of the best land, with a good barn and carriage-house, together with an ice-house, and small private dwelling, will be sold at auction, (if not previously disposed of,) on the 13th day of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by D. W. IVES & CO. For particulars, inquire of G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., of GEO. AUSTIN, near the premises, or of the Auctioneer, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN
Will sell on
MONDAY, MAY 11,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 11 Hunter-st., between Gates and Putnam avs.

Eleven knitting frames or looms for knitting stockings, drawers and undershirts, with winding wheels, silk swifts, bobbins, boxes, dices, files, &c., belonging to the estate of the late George Stothart.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND, being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., 2½ miles from Hoboken and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st. Ferry at New-York. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the property known as Union Hill, and divided into about 82 lots, mostly 25 by 100 feet. This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers, on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank-road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken Ferry, and also on the line of the horse railroad, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investments, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality and the continued improvements being made, cannot fail to enhance greatly its value. For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEW-JERSEY—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 40 to 160 feet deep.

Maps with full descriptions of property at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, MAY 4, a package of Internal Revenue Stamps and about $90 in bills, either in a 3d-av. car, between Broome-st. and the stand opposite the Astor House, or between the latter place and No. 112 Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the package to McCOY & HERWIG, Stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY MORNing, May 9, in William-st., near Wall, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, in bank bills on the Crescent City and Merchants' Banks of New-Orleans. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, by leaving them at No. 199 Broadway. BECKEL BROS.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON APRIL 28, BEtween New-York and Yonkers, a small box containing bronzes, supposed to have dropped from the cart. Any person returning the said box and contents to ROBERT COLGATE & CO., No. 287 Pearl-st., will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON 6TH INST., A BUNDLE, containing papers of no value except to the owner. The finder will please hand the same to DANIEL LOW, Esq., No. 17 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, and receive a reward of $5.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DEFORMED LIMBS.—DR. MANN IS TREATing successfully deformed feet, hip disease, curvature of the spine, contracted knees and paralysis, at No. 23 West [illegible]-st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONE WEEK ONLY,
ONE WEEK ONLY,
ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, May 11, and
POSITIVELY CLOSING SATURDAY, May 16, 1863.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW!
NATIONAL BABY SHOW!
BABY SHOW!

WHEN OVER
100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES,
100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES,
100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES,
beside a large number of
TRIPLETS,
TRIPLETS,
(that is, three children at a birth,)
TWINS AND FAT BABIES,
TWINS AND FAT BABIES,
TWINS AND FAT BABIES,
will be exhibited, making the most extraordinary display of beautiful
JUVENILE HUMANITY
ever congregated together. They will be seen daily,
FROM 11 O'CLOCK A. M. TILL 3 P. M., and
FROM 7 TILL 8 P. M.

The Manager has spared no pains or expense in making this
THE MOST INTERESTING BABY SHOW
ever gotten up. He has offered
OVER $2,500 CASH IN PREMIUMS,
beside other discretionary premiums, amounting to several hundred dollars more. These liberal offers have called out
MANY OF OUR BEST FAMILIES
to place
THEIR HOUSEHOLD DARLINGS
on exhibition to compete for the prizes, and the Manager feels confident that
EVERY LOVER OF A BEAUTIFUL BABY
will here be delighted.
Remember it continues
ONE WEEK ONLY,
commencing Monday, May 11, and closing Saturday, May 16.

LADIES and CHILDREN desirous of avoiding the discomforts of a great crowd, will do well to come early in the morning and see the Museum and other curiosities before the Baby Show commences.

To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE BEARDED LADY,
SEA-LION, BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, AQUARIA, &c.

THE GREAT STEREOSCOPIC EXHIBITION
continues to be received with immense enthusiasm, and is universally pronounced
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OPTICAL EXHIBITION
in the world. On a curtain of nearly 1,600 square feet it reproduces, true to life and nature, the most beautiful
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF SCENERY,
CELESTIAL AND ANIMATED OBJECTS,
STATUARY,
BAS RELIEFS,
BUILDINGS, PORTRAITS, &c., &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS are universally admired, even when seen with the ordinary hand instrument. This is precisely the same thing in accuracy of delineation, while it is IMMENSELY ENLARGED, and the picture stands out upon a curtain, with the same perspective that is seen in nature, and thousands of people can see it at the same time.

It will remain here but a short time, and every lover of this beautiful art
SHOULD EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY
to see the superb pictures of
SCENERY, STATUARY, BUILDINGS, &c.,
which are so truthfully represented.

The light used in the Exhibition is
THE MOST POWERFUL KNOWN TO SCIENCE,
and it gives a clearness and distinctness to the pictures heretofore unknown.

It will be exhibited in the Lecture Room EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

The beautiful domestic drama,
THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME,
Every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Every evening at 7½.
MME. VERE, THE CLAIRVOYANT,
Astrologist and Fortune-teller,
May be consulted privately at 25 cents extra.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten 15 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 13th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House is now open for the reception of guests. This location is unsurpassed for health and convenience, possessing all the attractions of pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives, hunting, fishing, &c. The house is situated near churches, schools, telegraph station, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. Excellent stabling. Families and others desiring board for the season can secure choice rooms on reasonable terms. References—E. V. Haughwout, Esq., Broadway and Broome sts.; L. A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway; Col. F. E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway; J. F. Clapp, Esq., 37 South-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., within one hour of the City via Morris and Essex Railroad, may be had by a few select families. The location is unsurpassed for health. The grounds are spacious, with stable accommodations. Inquire on the premises, opposite the Green. Refers to W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st., N. Y. J. W. HOWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn., good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
A WEEK OF
UNEXAMPLED NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY, MAY 11, (by desire,)
MASKS AND FACES.
TUESDAY, 12th, (second time,)
THE STRANGER.
WEDNESDAY, 13th, (by request,)
THE BUSY-BODY.
THURSDAY, 14th, (third time,)
THE STRANGER.
FRIDAY, 15th,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY, 16th, (fourth time,)
THE STRANGER.

ON EXHIBITION,
R. GIGNOUX'S
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

COTOPAXI,
THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY, N. Y.—Dulfocq's Tour of the Holy Land; or, Gigantic Illuminated Illustrations of a Journey through Palestine. For two weeks, commencing MONDAY EVENING, May 11. Every evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Anniversary at the CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, on Union-square, TUESDAY, 10 A. M., WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President in the Chair. Speakers: Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, of the Presbyterian Church; ROBT. PURVIS, Esq., of Philadelphia; THEODORE D. WELD, (probably,) and WENDELL PHILLIPS. Admittance free. A collection for the benefit of the Society will be taken up.

On TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the Society will meet in the COOPER INSTITUTE, when addresses will be delivered by THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS and the HUTCHINSON FAMILY will sing. Admittance 25 cents. The platform reserved for officers and invited guests. To avoid a crowd, those purchasing tickets beforehand will be admitted at the 3d-av. door. No tickets sold at that door. Tickets sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; C. T. Evans, No. 448 Broadway; Jas. Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at 8th-st. door. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual Address will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, by Rev. HENRY M. STORRS, of Cincinnati, at 7½ o'clock.

The annual business meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 5 P. M.

The Annual Social Reunion will take place in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 7 P. M.

President Stearns of Amherst College will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Mingins, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Rev. J. T. Duryea and others.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale in New-York at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.; Rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 135 Grand-st. And in Brooklyn from W. H. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton-st.; A. B. Chadwick, No. 290 Court-st.; J. M. Hopper, No. 18 Court st.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

THOMAS G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This Institution will commence its semi-annual session April 20. Location, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and 60 from New-York *via* Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance. Institution liberally endowed. Number of boarders limited to 25. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens the closing term of its Twentieth Academic Year on MONDAY, April 20, 1863.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., COR. 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS HANSON has removed his place of business from No. 137 3d-av., to No. 291 Pearl, near Beekman-st., where he will continue to manufacture his Self-acting Pressure Pump, Deep-well or Distance Pump, Steam Pumps, Water Rams, Engine Pumps, &c., &c.

Plumbing work attended to as usual.

THOMAS HANSON,
No. 291 Pearl-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD KING,
Stock Broker,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 4 Hanover-st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CHORAL HARP—A NEW SUNday School Book, of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall We Know Each Other There;" "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me;" "The Beautiful Shore;" "Oh, 'Tis Glorious;" "Leave Me with My Mother;" "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100; bound, 25 cents; $20 per 100; cloth, bound, embossed gilt, 33 cents; $25 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, Author of "Sunday-School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over eight hundred thousand copies. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $15; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and denting, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 58 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

MEETINGS.

HO! FOR FREEDOM!

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, at the Cooper Institute, THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak before the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the Hutchinson Family will sing two or three appropriate pieces. To avoid a crowd those purchasing tickets beforehand will be admitted at the 3d-av. door. No tickets sold at that door. Tickets, 25 cents. No reserved seats. Sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; C. T. Evans, No. 448 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Devoe & Son, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at 8th-st. door. Platform reserved for officers of the Society and invited guests.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Great Success of Gen. Grant in His New Movement.

A VICTORY NEAR PORT GIBSON.

Defeat and Rout of 11,000 Rebels, with Heavy Losses.

Our Troops in Full Pursuit Toward Vicksburgh.

The Main Army Thirty Miles up the Big Black.

Col. Grierson's Great Raid on the Vicksburgh Communications.

An Official Account of His Progress.

Baton Rouge Supposed to be His Destination.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 9.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Gazette:*

Memphis, Thursday, May 7.

Gen. Grant has captured Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, and Willard Valley.

On Wednesday, Gen. Grant's main army was thirty miles up the Big Black river, marching on the rear of Vicksburg.

The army was enthusiastic at the prospect of speedy victory.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

Grand Gulf, May 3, 1863,
via Memphis, Tenn., May 7.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We landed at Boulinsburgh, April 30th, moved immediately on Port Gibson, met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles south of Port Gibson, at 2 A. M. on the 1st inst., and engaged him all day, entirely routing him with the loss of many killed, and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated toward Vicksburgh, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit has continued until the present time.

Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy were driven to destroy many more.

The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw.

Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy are thoroughly demoralized. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. YATES.

Springfield, Ill., Saturday, May 9.

The following dispatch was received late last night:

Grand Gulf, Miss., Sunday, May 3.

We gained a glorious victory at Port Gibson on the 1st inst. The enemy are in full retreat. Our forces are in close pursuit. The Illinois troops, as usual, behaved with the greatest gallantry. The loss on our side is 150 killed and 500 wounded.

We have taken 1,000 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was much greater than ours.

RICHARD YATES.

COL. GRIERSON'S CAVALRY RAID.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

Washington, Saturday, May 9.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Grand Gulf, Miss., Wednesday, May 6,
via Cairo, Friday, May 8.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I learn that Col. Grierson with his cavalry has been heard of, first about ten days ago in Northern Mississippi.

He moved thence and struck the railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station.

He then moved southward toward Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave one hour's grace, during which Gen. Lormniey arrived.

He left at once and moved toward Hazelhurst, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. At this point he tore up the track.

Thence he pushed to Bahala, ten miles further south, on the same road, and thence eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with Wiert Adams' cavalry.

From this point he moved back to the New-Orleans and Jackson railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahala, and when last heard from he was three miles from Summit, ten miles south of Brookhaven, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroying railroads, trestle-works and bridges, burning locomotives and railway stock, taking prisoners, and destroying stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

THE RAID INTO MISSISSIPPI.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF COL. GRIERSON'S EXPLOITS.

From the Jackson Appeal, April 28.

The expedition under Col. Grierson reached the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, a short time before noon yesterday, at Hazlehurst, forty miles south of this city.

The down passenger train was met at the station this side by a courier, who gave a report that the enemy was approaching Hazelhurst, seven miles distant, when he left. Several military gentlemen on board were at once consulted, who thought, as the information was rather indefinite, it would be safe to go on, which was done. On approaching close to the station at Hazelhurst, the engineer, Mr. Charles Maghan, observed a citizen make the signal to stop and go back. The brakes were immediately applied, and on the train stopping at the end of the platform the engine was reversed. Up to this time nothing was seen of the enemy, but at once some half-dozen blue coats, who had been secreted at the other end of the station-house, evidently for the purpose of seizing the engineer of the train, came up, stepped out, but only to see the prize back beyond their reach. At the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the train by a party ambushed some three hundred yards distant, but fortunately no one was hurt. The engineer remained at his post, and soon removed the train out of danger. Steps were taken to warn the up train, due at Hazelhurst at 3 o'clock, of the danger. As the telegraph wires were cut when the Yankees first reached the place, no intelligence has been received of their proceedings after the train left. This is undoubtedly the party reported at Westville, thirty miles east of Hazelhurst on Sunday afternoon. From the latter place they have a direct road to Natchez. It is surmised by some that they will move to that city, where they can be protected by the gunboats until they can be crossed over the river; others think they will attempt the road between this city and Vicksburgh. After their late movements we are prepared to hear of their accomplishing anything, except meeting a Confederate force that might capture them.

THE RAID THROUGH MISSISSIPPI.

From the Jackson Appeal, April 28.

From various sources we have particulars of the enemy's movements from the north line of Mississippi, through the eastern portion of the State, almost to the Louisiana line. The route chosen for this daring dash was through the line of counties lying between the Mobile and Ohio, and New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, in which, as they are situated, there was no organized force to oppose them. The penetration of an enemy's country, however, so extensively, will be recorded as one of the greatest feats of the war, no matter whether the actors escaped or were captured. The expedition, we learn, was under command of Col. Grierson, of Illinois, who has acquired considerable reputation as a dashing leader in West Tennessee. He boasted that he had no fears of his ability to extricate his command from the dangerous position it seemed to be in, but gave no indication as to the route he should take to get out of the country. Enterprise was declared to be the next point he should advance upon after leaving Newton, and the movement was expeditiously made. He found a warmer reception awaited him than was expected, and at once turned westward. Leaving Enterprise about noon on Saturday, the forces took the road to Raleigh.

After crossing Leaf River, the bridges behind them were burned. Last night, it appears to be authentically reported, they camped near Westville, in the southern part of Simpson County. Whether they will move thence to Natchez *via* Gallatin, or to Baton Rouge *via* Monticello and Holmesville, can only be conjectured; but we still incline to the opinion so confidently expressed some days ago, on first being advised of their presence at Newton, that Baton Rouge will be their haven if undisturbed. The crossing of Pearl River is the only natural difficulty they will encounter, and as we have no doubt they are advised as to the facilities they can secure at the different prominent fords, we presume they will act accordingly. Monticello and Holmesville may expect a visit.

The best information as to the strength of the party puts it at eight hundred. They were well mounted, having abandoned all their broken down horses, and seized such fresh ones as they found in the route. They were unincumbered by artillery or baggage and admirably fitted out for a flying expedition, such as they appeared to be on. But notwithstanding their facilities for escaping, we anticipate their discomfiture without doubt. If they escape with the preparations made to intercept them, we shall be much disappointed indeed.

The damage to the Southern Railroad extends over a distance of four and a half miles, commencing a mile west of Newton, and running east. Two bridges, each about a hundred and fifty feet long, seven culverts and one cattle gap constitute the track injury done. Most of the culverts are small and easily repaired. An experienced gentleman informs us that proper energy will again place the road in working order in four days or less. Twenty freight cars were burned at Newton, and the depot buildings and two commissary buildings. The telegraph wire was taken down for miles, and cut into pieces; in many instances the wire was rolled up and put into the ditches and pools. But few poles were destroyed. We can hear of but little outrage having been committed upon the persons of non-combatants, or upon their property, except by the seizure of every good horse, and of the necessary forage and provisions. They had to depend on the country entirely for these. One engine at Newton was somewhat injured by their attempting to blow it up. A like attempt was made on the other, the *James P. Wood*, but it failed, when the tender was turned over and broken up, and the engine was started down the road under a full head of steam, and run off the embankment at a break in the road. The railroad agent and an ordinance officer on one of the trains were captured and paroled.

COL. GRIERSON.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Col. B. H. Grierson, the gallant leader of this expedition, is from Jacksonville, in this State. At the beginning of the war he entered into the contest from principle, acting for several months as the Aid of Gen. Prentiss. In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned as Major in the Sixth Illinois cavalry, and it was chiefly through him that splendid regiment—now one of the best and most efficient in the service—was saved from utter demoralization. Subsequently on the resignation of the then Colonel of the regiment he assumed its command. Since then he has gone steadily forward in the discharge of his duty, taking no pains to secure the praise of newspaper correspondents, and making no efforts to secure promotion. The result is that he has won a reputation as the best cavalry officer in Gen. Grant's department, and one of the best in the service, as is fully attested by the dangerous and important service which has now been intrusted to him. Dangerous as that service is, we do not believe that he is to be outwitted by his rebel antagonists. It is not improbable that this expedition is destined to break up the rebel line of communication between the Northeast and Southwest, and utterly circumvent the rebel plans. Whatever may be the result, Col. Grierson will accomplish all that the most daring valor and sleepless vigilance could accomplish, and will deserve well of his country and the Government.

THE BATTLE AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Gen. McNeil's Response to the Demand for a Surrender—Bravery of our Forces—Defeat of the Rebels—The Pursuit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

I send you a short account of the engagement which took place at this post on Sunday, the 26th. The rebel horde, under Marmaduke, was reported to be advancing from Arkansas, and preparations were made to resist him should he attack this place. There are four earthworks here, called respectively A, B, C and D. Brig.-Gen. McNeil commanded the forces here and at Bloomfield, Mo., fifty miles southwest of this place. Gen. McNeil, owing to the small force under his command at Bloomfield, was compelled to fall back on this point. The First Nebraska infantry, Lieut.-Col. Baumer commanding; First Wisconsin cavalry, Second cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and four pieces of Wilfley's First Missouri battery, formed line of battle at noon of the 25th inst., just outside the forts, the line extending about one and a half miles.

On the evening of the 25th a flag of truce was sent in demanding the unconditional surrender of the town, to which Gen. McNeil replied, "We are not doing that kind of business now!" The truce was signed Sterling Price, and stated he had 60,000 men. Another truce was sent in by Marmaduke on the morning of the 26th, at about 3 o'clock, saying that he had completely invested the works, and demanded the immediate surrender of the place. Gen. McNeil replied to this, "That he had no time to swap jack-knives or exchange tin plates; that he was 'in' for a fight." At about 10½ o'clock A. M. on the 26th, the rebels formed line of battle on our front, and our battery opened on them. The pickets of the First Nebraska were attacked and kept up their fire until they fell back on their regiment. The engagement then became general. The rebels made the attack mainly on the centre, and were opposed by seven companies of the First Nebraska and two pieces of Wilfley's battery. The other two pieces of the battery, on the right, directed their fire in the same direction. The rebels made no attack on the right of our line, where was posted the two pieces mentioned above, supported by two companies of the First Nebraska. The seven left companies of the First Nebraska, and the section of Wilfley's battery, were opposed by Gorden's First Missouri mounted infantry, Green's Second Missouri infantry, Nineteenth Texas Rangers, and eight pieces of artillery. The Texas regiment acted as reserve. The force on our side actually engaged did not number more than three hundred men, while the rebel force engaged was about two thousand strong. Their whole force, according to prisoners' accounts, was eight thousand strong.

The fight lasted about three hours, and resulted in a hasty retreat of the rebels. The rebel loss, derived from the most authentic sources, is estimated at 50 killed, 200 wounded, and 25 prisoners. Our total loss is 5 killed, 3 wounded, and 2 missing. Two were killed, 3 wounded, and 2 missing of the First Nebraska, and 3 were killed of the First Wisconsin cavalry. The artillery came out unscathed. Two shells passed through the national colors of the First Nebraska, tearing the flag to pieces, and the color-bearer of the Territorial colors was slightly wounded. Our troops behaved gallantly, and evinced the most undaunted courage and bravery. The field artillery did some admirable practice. I forgot to mention in the foregoing that the three 24-pounders in fort B kept up a steady fire on the enemy during the engagement. Gen. McNeil commanded the entire force, while the battle was conducted by Lieut.-Col. Wm. Baumer, of the First Nebraska.

Gen. McNeil visited the field in person, and remarked to Col. Baumer "that he would rather be Colonel of the First Nebraska than a Major-General in the regular army."

We anxiously awaited another attack by the rebels yesterday (the 27th) morning, but soon learned that they had commenced to retreat, and our cavalry then went in pursuit. There are flying rumors of their having been attacked in the rear by Gen. Vandever, with 4,000 men from Pilot Knob. Our cavalry are still in pursuit.

PRIVATE.

GEN. CURTIS TO GEN. HALLECK.

St. Louis, May 4, 1863.

Gen. Halleck: Gen. Vandever informs me that he terminated the pursuit of Marmaduke at "Chalk Bluff," near the Arkansas line, on the 2d inst.

A severe skirmishing was carried on during the pursuit, and at the final crossing of the St. Francis the enemy was severely punished. Our loss was about fifty—that of the enemy much greater.

Lieut. Eaton, Thirty-seventh Illinois, is among the killed: Lieut.-Col. Carrick and Capt. Meisner, Missouri Volunteers, wounded. Gen. McNeil's horse was shot under him. Our troops have marched 240 miles in this expedition, and driven the enemy out of this department in great disorder, and badly demoralized.

Gens. Vandever and McNeil deserve great commendation, as well as all the troops in their commands.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Effects of the Vigilance of Our Blockaders—Recent Captures—Large Amounts of Cotton Secured—Fourteen Prizes in Ten Days—A Union League, &c.

Key West, Fla., Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

The activity and vigilance of the Gulf Blockading Squadron for a short time past has resulted in sending here such an unusual number of captured vessels, that the blockade runners of Nassau and Havana have changed their tactics materially. Formerly they have eagerly bought up all the condemned prizes sold here, and many other vessels that have been employed as wrecking or coasting vessels, paying for them such liberal prices, that speculators here, having made such round profits, were ever eager to invest. But the scene has changed, and there are now at Nassau and Havana, both, quite a large number of vessels, offering at less than they cost here, including incidental expenses, and yet no purchasers can be found. Those who have formerly purchased, and who are getting experience, say that the season is not favorable for their peculiar enterprise. The winds are either light or unreliable.

Cotton is the principal feature among the cargoes of the prizes recently brought in, of which five were captured by the United States steamer *De Soto* in the Gulf, 200 miles from Mobile. Four of the cargoes are cotton, making an aggregate of 110 bales, and one cargo assorted goods from Havana. The gunboat steamer *Sagamore* has sent in one prize laden with cotton (60 bales.) This vessel was formerly owned here and has been employed in wrecking. The U. S. steamer *Octorara* has one prize loaded with salt. The steam-transport *McClellan* has brought in three prizes; the *Sonoma* one, the *Susquehanna* one, the schooner *Wanderer* one, and the schooner *Anne* one, making altogether fourteen prizes in the last ten days. There are now in this harbor about forty prize vessels, the cases of which are before the Admiralty Court for adjudication. This shows a large amount of pressing business, involving a very large amount of property, and presents a case of very great importance, demanding the most grave consideration in the appointment soon to be made to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the present incumbent, Judge William Marvin, which, I understand, is already forwarded, and to take effect on the first of June ensuing. Judge M. has filled this office for over twenty years, and now proposes to retire in accordance with resolutions formed long since, and waived in consequence of the state of the country. His successor should be a man of ripe experience, of unyielding firmness, and undoubted loyalty to the Union and the Government, qualities which will have ample field for employment.

The loyal population of the Island are enrolling their names for the formation and organization of a National Union League, and "pledge themselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary." This pledge has already over 100 signatures of the resident population, and by men who mean to redeem their pledge.

The steam frigate *Susquehanna* has made a short visit to our harbor, taking in coals and exchanging courtesies with their brother officers. A very pleasant evening party was given on the frigate by her wardroom officers, at which the best part of Key West was present, and had a delightful time. The *Susquehanna* has gone to see this evening.

Late intelligence from Havana states that several vessels have just arrived there from blockaded ports, laden with cotton. One of them, a steamer in charge of Capt. John Smith, with 708 bales of cotton.

The West India steamers *Rhode Island* and *Santiago* are both now here taking in coals, having arrived together on the 27th, from a cruise among the West Indies.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* will leave for New-York about next Tuesday.

In addition to those mentioned, the following war vessels are now in our harbor, viz.: Steamers *Huntsville, Magnolia* and *Hendrik Hudson;* barks *Dale, Pursuit* and *Ethan Allen;* schooners *Wanderer* and *Two Sisters.*

Quite a number of vessels are here discharging coal and stores for the Navy and Quartermaster. The schooner *E. S. Potter* has arrived from New-York.

F.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

"OUTRAGES OF THE ENEMY."

REPORT OF A SELECT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Richmond *Sentinel* publishes the following document:

The select Committee of thirteen, consisting of one Senator from each of the Confederate States, raised under a resolution of the Senate at its last session, to collect and report the evidences of outrages committed by the enemy upon the persons and property of our citizens, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare and the rights of humanity, ask leave to report:

"That they have received statements of wrongs, injuries and outrages committed by the enemy in only four States of the Confederacy—Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina and South Carolina—and that these embrace only a small part of what has been suffered by our citizens in these States. But those statements show that our invaders have been utterly regardless of every principle of lawful warfare, every precept of the Christian religion, and every sentiment of enlightened humanity. In a spirit of wanton and vindictive malice, or of robber-like rapacity, *they have destroyed or carried off property for which the estimates, made almost invariably under oath, amount in the aggregate to about* $15,000,000. In many parts of those States they have burned the dwellings and outhouses, granaries, gins and mill-houses, the fences and crops, the implements of husbandry and tools of trade, and provisions for subsisting both man and beast; have cut down or otherwise destroyed the fruit trees and vineyards, have killed the oxen, cows, the sheep and hogs, thereby evincing the base and savage purpose of taking from our people all their means of present and future subsistence; of forcing them to seek food and shelter beyond the reach of their armies, and of wasting and desolating the land, that they may convert it into a desert. They have burned or battered down public edifices devoted to civil and religious purposes—school-houses, court-houses and churches—and have either destroyed or taken off the public records, the books and the sacramental vessels, thereby displaying a desire or intention to destroy our monuments of property, our evidences of marriage and legitimacy, our history, and the very bonds of society, and to resolve it into a condition of anarchy and civil strife, where no man's rights are secure and wrong may be done with impunity. They have not spared even the memorials of our dead, or suffered their remains to rest undisturbed. They have torn down and mutilated the monuments in cemeteries, and have exhumed and opened coffins, either to gratify sordid avarice or fiendish malignity. They have mutilated or removed public and private libraries, portraits and other paintings, statues and other works of art and taste, pianos and other musical instruments, and all household furniture. They have robbed many persons of relics of deceased parents, children, or other relatives or friends, which were invaluable to them and valueless to the robbers, merely to torture the souls of our citizens, and to satisfy their own mean and malevolent animosity. They have murdered peaceful and unoffending citizens, and have seized and taken many of them far from their families and homes, and incarcerated them in prisons of the United States. To others they have offered the choice of a prison or an oath of allegiance to the United States. They have rushed by regiments, battalions or companies into our villages, and robbed, like banditti, both men and women, in their dwellings and on the streets, of money, watches and other jewelry. Their soldiers have indulged their brutal passions upon women, sometimes in open day and in public places, with impunity, if not by license of their officers. They have not spared either age, sex or calling. Old men, women and children, ministers of religion, peaceful artisans, merchants, men of science and letters, tillers of the earth, and others not bearing arms, or guilty of any misconduct, have been made to suffer as hostages, or vicarious victims, for the severe but defensive blows inflicted by our gallant soldiers upon these cowardly invaders. Even those unfortunates whom the mysterious providence of God has bereft of reason, or of the faculty of speech, or the sense of sight or hearing, have not escaped the demoniacal wrath of our enemies.

The Committee would cite examples of each of these outrages, and the testimony by which they are sustained, but it would swell the report beyond the limits which will insure its publication and perusal, and as the wrongs and injuries done are not half told, the investigations having extended to only a small part of four States, they have deemed it best to postpone a full recital to another session of Congress, when they may make a final report.

In conclusion, the Committee feel warranted in saying that the conduct of the war on the part of our enemies has not exhibited the moderation, the forbearance, the chivalrous courtesy, the magnanimity, or Christian charity, which the spirit of the age demands, and which the practice of civilized nations for several centuries last past has generally illustrated. It has been a war not more against our unarmed men than helpless and innocent women and children. It has been prosecuted to destroy not only our means of defence, but of our food and raiment; not only to conquer, but to exterminate. It has ben a war not only against the bodies, but against the spirit of our people also; their souls have been tortured by all the base acts of cowardly despotism; by subjecting them to insults and humiliations, as if the very slaves of their enemies; by robbing them of priceless treasures, consecrated in their affections by associations with dead or absent kindred; by false reports to those within their lines, and who were cut off from communication with their fellow-citizens beyond them, of repeated defeats and disasters attending Southern arms, and of our concessions of the hopelessness of our cause, by desecrating graves, churches, and other sacred places; by destroying things which do not add to means of hostility but are only useful in peace, and serve to promote the common and perpetual interests of mankind. In short it has been prosecuted as if with the full purpose of subjugating both the bodies and souls of our people, or of exasperating and exterminating them. It has been a war against property, both public and private; against both sexes and against all classes of society; against the political, moral and religious sentiments of our people; against their honor and their public affections; against whatever has hitherto been deemed sacred, inoffensive and exempt from hostility by all civilized nations. It has been conducted so as to insult while they injured, to exhibit toward us contempt as well as hatred. It has been waged as if they wished never to have peace with us, or expected us never to hold in future any equality with them. Its prospective policy has not been to restore the Union, or to have any future commerce or intercourse with us as independent and friendly States. They disdain to conciliate, and design to subjugate or exterminate our people.

The Committee ask leave to sit during the recess of Congress, that they may continue the prosecution of their duties and may make further report at the next session. They suggest that this report and the accompanying papers be filed for the present in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

"HOOKER'S ARMY."

From the Whig.

The New-York *Herald*, of the 27th, publishes a list of 38 regiments from the State of New-York alone, whose term of service is about expiring. Three or four of these have already been mustered out, and have gone home. Twenty odd will be discharged during the present month, and the remainder in June, except one regiment that does not get off till the 4th of July. Most of these regiments belong to Hooker's army; and if we bear in mind that they are the troops of a single State, we may form some idea of the reduction his forces are about to undergo, and the necessity which drove him to his late desperate and disastrous venture on this side of the Rappahannock. Steps have not yet been taken to replace the retiring regiments, and even after measures are initiated, it will be six months before conscripts can be got into the field, and made of any service. The important question therefore presents itself: If Lee has been able to rout Hooker, with the great force now under him, what may he not do, when that force, disheartened by a great defeat, shall be diminished by heavy withdrawals?

YANKEE HEROISM.

The 28th ultimo two regiments of Yankee Dutch, whose term of enlistment had expired, returned to New-York, and went through the customary show, which that City makes of everybody and thing at all noted or novel, viz: a march up the rabble-crowded and huzzahing Broadway. These Dutch-Yankees had been presented at, and, after their style, had participated in the most of the battles from Bethel to Fredericksburgh, including the Bull Run races. Without a solitary exception, they had been routed in all. They were returning home with the stripes of 15 or 20 whippings on their backs. More than this, they were absconding from the field while the war was yet raging—deserting their comrades in the very face of the foe—skulking away from a battle, the first guns of which were sounding while they were swaggering through the ovation of street loungers. But for lack of better, these runaways had to be accepted as *heroes;* for if New-York should not shout over such, over whom or what in this war would it ever have an opportunity to shout?

YANKEE PRISONERS.

Forty-five Abolition prisoners, who were captured at Kelly's Ford on the 29th of April, arrived at the Libby Prison on Saturday. They were mostly foreigners, and represented forty regiments, each man nearly belonging to a different one. Speaking of Yankee prisoners reminds us to say that all the Yankee officers, (including the two Generals,) in number exceeding 200, and the privates and sailors, will be sent North under flag of truce on to-morrow, Judge Ould having arranged satisfactory terms with Col. Ludlow, the Federal Commissioner.

The Central cars arrived last night, bringing 59 Yankees captured on Saturday in Spotsylvania County. They were lodged at the Libby Prison.

Two sergeants and a private belonging to the Second New-York cavalry were captured in Henrico County, yesterday morning, and are now at the Libby Prison. They were mounted on good horses, which they probably stole.

The Returning Regiments.

Last evening the Twenty-second regiment New-York N. G. assembled at the pier foot of Cortlandt-street for the purpose of extending a suitable welcome to the Fourth regiment New-York Volunteers, which was expected from Washington on the arrival of the afternoon train. Information, however, was received at 10 o'clock P. M., that the regiment would not reach this City till about 7 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

Yesterday afternoon, a number of German military and civic organizations formed in procession and proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street, in anticipation of welcoming the Twentieth regiment. But at 6 o'clock, that regiment failing to come to time, the various organizations returned to the upper part of the City and dispersed. They will be on hand again this morning to carry out the programme fixed upon for yesterday.

The First and Twenty-first regiments New-York Volunteers, are also expected to arrive here to-day.

PARADE OF THE DURYEE ZOUAVES.

Headquarters, Fifth Regiment N. Y. Vols.,
(Duryee Zouaves,)
New-York, May 9, 1863.

Regimental Order No. 168.—This battalion will parade, to receive the Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on their return from the seat of war on Monday, the 11th inst.

The line will be formed at 12 o'clock M., opposite the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, to receive their arms.

The battalion will parade in full uniform, without knapsacks, haversacks or canteens. Turbans will be worn. Commandant's of companies will see that their men receive the arms belonging to their respective companies now on deposit at the Arsenal.

Notification will be given at this parade when the regiment will be mustered out of service and receive pay. Company officers will see that the cooks, teamsters, and all extra duty men are in the ranks.

The leader of the band will report, with the music, to the Adjutant at the Arsenal at 12½ o'clock P. M.

Acting Drum Major Horton will report, with the drum corps, at the above place. The drums are stored at the Assembly Rooms. By order,

Col. CLEVELAND WINSLOW.

Thos. J. Taylor, Adjutant.

PARADE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Headquarters Twenty-second Regiment
N. G. S. N. Y.,
Palace Garden, May 9, 1863.

General Orders No. 14.—In obedience to orders from Maj.-Gen. Sandford, commanding the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., this regiment will parade on Monday, the 11th inst., to receive the Scott Life Guard, Fourth Regiment N. Y. V.

The line will be formed on the Regimental Parade at 1 o'clock P. M. The Feld and Staff will report to the Commandant at fifteen minutes before the hour of formation. The Non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding has the pleasure to announce to the command that they (with the Fourth regiment) will be reviewed by Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott on this occasion.

By order of Lieut.-Col. J. H. GRANT.

W. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

Motion for New Trial in the Case of Adolph Blanck—Excitement Among the Germans.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, a motion was argued before the Recorder for a new trial in the case of Adolph Blanck, convicted of grand larceny in February last. Blanck at the time of the alleged larceny was a clerk in the employ of Albert Dung, druggist, corner of Bowery and Canal-street. In January last, $2,000 in gold and Bank bills were stolen from the safe of Mr. Dung. The defendant and one Joseph Mattman, the porter, slept in the store. The defendant was at once charged with the theft. The chief witness against him upon the trial was Mattman, who claimed to be entirely innoc[illegible], and wholly ignorant of the robbery. [illegible] a series of circumstances, which bo[illegible] Blanck, and in the absence of any co[illegible] (which of course Blanck could not giv[illegible] [illegible]an testified to what he alleged occurred [illegible] and defendant were alone in the store) the conviction of Blanck followed almost as a matter of course. Blanck, who is 43 years of age, up to this time had maintained a most unexceptionable character. He is a man of education and intelligence, and seems to have a very large array of friends, who believe him innocent, and take a very deep interest in his welfare.

After Blanck had been convicted, the Germans held large meetings in reference to his case. They seemed to think that he had not been dealt with fairly, and had been made the victim of the crime of another. They were satisfied that Blanck was incapable of committing the robbery, and had no doubt of his innocence. They appointed a Committee to investigate the matter and employ counsel. The Committee accordingly retained Mr. Henry L. Clinton. A very rigid investigation into the facts of the case has been going on for some time by those interested in Blanck's welfare. The result of the investigation set on foot since his trial has been the arrest of Mattman, who confesses himself guilty; he has been indicted, and pleaded guilty to the charge. Blanck, throughout his trial and up to the present time, has protested his innocence in the strongest terms. According to the affidavits made on behalf of Blanck, Mattman is a man of bad character, and for a long time before Blanck was employed by the prosecutor, was in the habit of purloining from him. It appears by these affidavits that Mattman, in this country, has assumed different names. The case is a very extraordinary one.

Blanck makes a long affidavit, giving the history of his whole life, and throughout speaks like a man who feels that he has been deeply injured. The conclusion of Blanck's affidavit is as follows:

"Up to the time I was charged with this crime, no one ever imputed to me any criminal offence or dishonesty whatever, and I had always borne a spotless and unblemished character for honesty and integrity. It does seem to me most cruel injustice that my life-long character for honesty and integrity, all my prospects for life, should be utterly and forever blasted; that an ignominious sentence should be passed upon me, not because I have committed any offence against the laws, or against the principles of honesty, but because one who is now a self-confessed thief, saw fit upon my trial to wear the garb of honesty upon the witness-stand, and deliberately give false and corrupt testimony against me for the purpose of securing himself from the just consequences of his own crime. In the days of the Revolution of 1848, being then a student, I cheerfully encountered dangers and faced death—which laid low so many of my comrades—by whose sides I fought for the liberties of my country. On the field of battle, or wherever my lot might be cast, I have ever been willing to sacrifice my liberty or my life, at the call of duty. Dearly as I value my liberty, the loss of it is of small consequence, compared with the destruction of my charrcter. If I am to lose, by the perjury of a deliberate, cold-blooded scoundrel, all that makes life of value, it would be an act of mercy, did the law permit it, for the Court to sentence me to immediate death."

The Recorder expressed a desire to hear the question first argued, as to whether this Court possesses the power to grant new trials.

H. L. Clinton, for prisoner, argued that the Court possed this power, and O. L. Stewart argued the contrary.

The Court reserved its decision.

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Circassian.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, W. B. Eaton, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday. Since leaving New-York she has visited every station in the Gulf squadron, at Sabine Pass, receiving on board Commodore Forbes, Confederate States Navy, commanding the rebel gunboats there that captured the United States ship *Morning Light.* He was captured by the United States steamer *New-London.*

At Apalachicola received on board a lot of prisoners captured from Confederate steamer *Chattahoochie* by an expedition from Somerset and Port Royal.

No news of importance from Charleston; the ironclads were all ready for another attack. So their Commanders said.

The following are the officers of the *Circassian:* Commander, W. B. Eaton; Executive Officer, Geo. Ferris; Chief Engineer, S. N. Hartwell; Surgeon, S. R. Forman, Paymaster, Geo. Snowden Redfield.

Arrival of Rebel Blockade-runners and Prisoners of War.—The U. S. steamer *Circassian*, which arrived yesterday from Texas, brought on twenty-nine prisoners, six of whom are prisoners of war, and the remainder blockade-runners. The prisoners of war are F. Palinquist, Jos. Pagan, Antonio Messena, Charles Fowler, Edward Leach and John McLean. The last three were captured from the rebel gunboat *Jacob Bell*, and are all New-Yorkers. Fowler is well known here, and has two brothers in the rebel service, one a Colonel in a Louisiana regiment, and another a Colonel in the Sixty-third Georgia regiment. The prisoners of war were all taken down to Fort Lafayette yesterday afternoon, in charge of Deputy Marshals Borst and McCay.

The Chi Psi Fraternity.—The Annual Convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity was held on the 6th inst. at the Troy House, Troy, N. Y. Full delegations were present from the several Chapters, and everything in connection with the occasion indicated a most flourishing condition of this Society.

[Advertisement.]

What Shall We Do With Him?—There are children quite too smart for parents or teachers, and it is difficult to manage them. They are high tempered, secretive, greedy, and inclined to take that which does not belong to them. There is a way by which they may be brought into subjection, and Phrenology explains it. Examinations daily, with written charts, by Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Lieut.-Col. Strother, Capt. Rowley, F. J. Tucker, Gen. Banks' Staff; Col. Merritt, 75th New-York Volunteers; Capt. Bradley, wounded; Capt. Carruth; Lieut. J. K. Worden, Lieut. Tainter, David Duncan, J. K. McKeever, Capt. W. R. Bell, Geo. Bell, F. Hubbard, H. P. Wilson, J. R. Davis, George B. Young, Mrs. J. Hart and two boys, J. R. McMurdo and son, J. Burges, J. Thomas, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Zuberbier and family, Miss Schreider, E. Smith, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Otis and friend, Mr. Wyse, W. F. Clemson, Dr. Wright and lady, G. Vining Bowers, Mr. Foss, Mr. Pressprich and lady, Rev. G. Sheehan, Miss Willett and sister, C. Michel, F. Bazain, Mrs. S. J. W. Smith, Mrs. Price, Mrs. LeCocq, child and servant, Mrs. Herbert and child, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Mulloneo, Mr. Sawtelle, Mr. Haven, D. H. Lane, W. Wagner, Mrs. Isabella Preston, A. Meserole, Jr., T. P. Sears, C. A. Weed, Mrs. Schlostein, John L. Kirkland, P. W. Bishop, L. F. Payne, J. H. Wyman, F. K. Hatch, lady and servant, J. W. Stanton, P. Tobias, A. G. Maxwell, Mr. Stokes, Miss E. Stokes, U. Esclapon, S. R. Givens, H. Ward, lady and two children, A. Randall, J. Fallon, Mrs. La Rue, D. M. Tobin, H. Strauss, A. G. Butterfield, M. Perra, Mrs. A. Tunison and child, Mrs. Townsend, three children and servant, W. Stansfield, Capt. Small. From Havana—W. B. Reynolds, lady and servant, Miss Fanny Carbatt, H. F. Robinson, C. Guidett, F. Mourgue, R. A. Tucker, F. Albertazzi, Mrs. Bohn, child and servant, C. Dufau, H. W. Hills and lady, J. Escobar de Castro, J. Ponce, y Castro, J. Ruiz, A. Gutierrez, F. Robes, C. D. Van Duesen, M. Labbock, F. Labbock, J. Etienne, lady and servant, H. B. Carris, W. A. Cormick, M. Bertal, J. M. Loxdale, W. H. Smith, P. Mercer, W. Klughkist, C. G. de Garmondia, D. F. Albertson, lady and servant, W. H. Rasey, D. H. Holliday, J. Corties, W. R. Glover, Mr. Larogue, J. L. Olmsted, D. Tilton, E. Schroder, H. L. Martin, J. Hughes, A. Braciana, Samuel C. Gibbon, Mr. Dowling.

In U. S. steam transport Tillie, from Port Royal.—T. E. Graef, Captain of Engineers; Lieut. B. McKenna, of do.; Capt. E. R. Packer, 52d Pennsylvania; N. Pierson, do.; Capt. Charles M. Sloane, 97th Pennsylvania; W. P. Lunt, Benjamin Gaskill, H. R. Crawford, 52d Pennsylvania; M. S. Halliday, F. L. Freeman, P. H. Wiggins.

Passengers Sailed.

May 9—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. H. S. Hartrick, Mrs. Wm. L. Lawrason, Canada West; Mrs. Eggleston and two children, Mr. Bryden and child, Mr. Purton and wife, New-York; Miss J. Grandison, Miss C. Grandison, Miss R. Grandison, Miss E. Grandison, Madame Guillame, four children and servant, New-York; Mrs. Tate and four children, J. W. Phelps, Mr. Peel, Mr. Hannah, California; J. Nash, 17th regiment British Army; E. Radford, W. H. Whitehead, Mrs. James Edmiston, Harrison Wells, Benito Suarez, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, two infants and servant, Toronto, C. W.; Alexander Ferguson, wife and three children, New-York; Harry Barclay, chief officer steamship Ericsson, J. C. Mowatt, J. Boch, E. D. Pratt, Wm. Kirkwood, P. H. C. Bettridge, 74th Highlanders, London, C. W.; J. Smith, Spain; Charles S. Osborn, Dr. J. J. Hyde, David Bryden, Henry Lennon, E. Le Fevre, Gustav Coblentz, Edmund B. Juckett, E. Lyman, Wm. Sarseid, S. L. Willett, Alexander Levy, Montreal, C. W.; Henry Walton, J. D. Pemberthy, George Aston, J. Beamish, E. Passmore, Thomas Harkness, all of British Columbia; E. Devillin and lady, Paris; Manuel Fernandez, Manuel Valdes, Spain; Wm. Bertal, France; Frank Drew and wife, Robert Craig.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana.—Joseph Pola, L. Donnizetti, J. B. Mennier, S. Ballesta, Samuel Greenbourn, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets .... 7 04 | Moon rises.. 0 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 31 | Gov. Island.. 2 20 | Hell Gate.. 2 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Empire, Hunter, Washington, J. Hand; Daniel Webster, Deering, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; Roanoke, Thomson, Havana, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Ships Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, London, Ruger Bros.; Nonparcil, (Br.,) Smith, Shanghai, Vernoy H. Brown & Co.; Trumbull, Col[illegible], Boston, V. H. Brown & Co.; E. H. Taylor, Lord, [illegible], E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks [illegible] [illegible]dge, Luntz, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & [illegible]; [illegible]red, Flinn, Cadiz, Bassett & Nickerson; [illegible], Malaga, Bassett & Nickerson; Scandia, (Norw.,) Pederson, Havre, Holmboe & Balchen; Anton Gunther, (Old.,) Zittlosen, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Montag, (Pruss.,) Stromstadt, Stettin via New-Bedford; W. Salem.

Brigs Argo, (Br.,) Von Ulffel, Havre, Baetjer & De Verter; Giove, (Ital.,) Corselli, Palermo, F. Berthoud & Co.; Celestina, Fickett, Philadelphia, Peck & Church; Henry Leeds, Smith, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Minerva, (Dan.,) Collundy, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners L. W. Hammond, Wixon, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; P. Beebe, (Br.,) Crane, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; G. W. Cummings, Welding, Washington, L. Kenny; J. C. Cobblin, Luton, Washington, T. G. Benton & Son; Moderator, Lotts, Washington, T. G. Benton & Son; J. G. Ferris, Martling, Washington, T. G. Benton & Son; V. M. Antoinette, (Br.,) Addison, St. Domingo City, Dewey & Collins; W. C. Atwater, Edwards, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. W. Seymour, Horton, Portland, H. S. Rackett & Son; Maria, Dewhurst, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Golden Rod, Bishop, Wilmington, W. H. Brown & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; Antietam, Howes, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. J. Brown, Bowen, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Day, (Br.,) Lake, St. John, N. B., A. Smythers & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Ja., H. De Cordova; Leader, Bearse, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son; Boundary, Davis, Elizabethport, T. Mayhew; A. A. Bandell, Collins, Inagua, H. Underwood.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Circassian, W. B. Eaton, Commander, New-Orleans 24th ult., Key West May 1, Port Royal 3d, Wilmington Bar, N. C., 4th, and Fortress Monroe [illegible]th.

Fr. gunboat Marceau, Commander Varin, Vera Cruz April 21 and Havana April 30. The M. is a screw steamer, mounts 6 guns, has a crew of 81 men, and is [illegible] tons burden.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Port Royal May 2, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Nothing new at Charleston.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Oliver Thomas, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 30 hours, to U. S. Navy Department.

U. S. steam transport Merrimack, Samson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse., for New-Orleans—put into this port for repairs, having broke the flanges on her propeller.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool 3d ult., with mdse. and 266 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had strong westerly and southerly winds the entire passage. April 6, Michael Kenny, passenger, died. April 10, Moses Johnson, colored seaman, died of delireum tremens. April 20, lat. 47 20, lon. 41 08, saw a large iceberg. Next day, saw several more large icebergs and a quantity of field ice.

Ship Martha, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) King, Liverpool April 2 with mdse. to order. The first 20 days out had light and variable winds; in lat. 44 15, lon. 41 50, saw several large icebergs and a quantity of field ice.

Ship Blandina, (Br.,) Dudley, Barrett, London 39 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. In lat 40, lon. 46 40, was in the vicinity of ice; thermometer 30.

Ship Statesman, (of Searsport,) Pendleton, St. Thomas 14 ds., to master.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Kirkaldy, Liverpool April 4, with mdse. and 923 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Had 4 births and 3 deaths, (infants.) Lat. 46 49, lon. 40, passed three large ice islands. Lat. 43 26, lon. 49 51, passed upward of 20 ice islands.

Bark Columbus, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen March 20, with mdse. and 202 passengers to master. Lat. 45, lon. 37, saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Industrie, Hilkin, Cadiz 22 ds., wine, corks, etc., to Muller & Kruger.

Bark Deodata, (Norw.,) Nygoard, Lisbon 31 ds., with salt to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Lovinto, (Pruss.,) Ludstrom, Bordeaux 38 ds., with wine, etc., to order.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (Pruss.,) Hoepner, Swansea 35 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Hulse, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Angler, Bessee, Wareham 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Emily, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Orator, Gibbs, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mariel, Tarbox, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Reindeer, Lincoln, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. New Regulus, Tillotson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Adelaide, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Simmons, Elizabethdort, for New-Haven.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Risley, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Whistler, Presby, Taunton, with nails.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Hog Island, with mdse. to A. C. Havens.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen.

Steamers City of Richmond, Kennebec, Quincy, and Albany.

Ship Europa, (Brem.)

Ship Thornton, for Liverpool.

Bark Cornubia, (Br.)

Brigs Daniel Forbes, (Br.,) Flounicia.

Schooners Mindoro, Aid, Transit, E. C. Hulse, Ettie Fagg.

Below.

Bark Leighton, from Rio Janeiro.

Bark Lady Pirie, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Carthagena.

Also 1 bark.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Excelsior, arrived yesterday, reports, was off the lightship May 6, but could get no pilot. She has 486 passengers.

The bark Samuel Moxley, Jr., sailed from Philadelphia March 3, for New-Orleans, and has not since been heard from.

The ship Glad Tidings, arrived on the 7th, from Glasgow, reports that she crossed the Banks in lat. 44, and saw no ice.

The schr. Nightingale returned yesterday, leaking, and is reported to have to have six feet of water in her hold. She has a cargo of corn.

Detroit, May 7.

The steamer Cleveland, from Chicago for Lake Superior, loaded with supplies, struck a rock on entering Eagle Harbor. She was got alongside the dock, where she sunk in fifteen minutes. Efforts are being made to raise her.

Spoken, &c.

Mallwaska—Br. bark, from London for Minititlan, 3d ult., lat. 48 54, lon. 9 35.

Benares—ship, bound S., 5th ult., lat. 46 02, lon. 31.

Annie Howett—Belgian bark, bound E., 22d ult., lat. 41 50, lon. 36 32.

Leighton—bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, May 8, off Barnegat.

Barbara—Br. ship, bound E., ex. signals April 9, lat. 51 14, lon. 7 16.

Jesse Boyd—ship, bound W., ex. signals April 20, lat. 47 27, lon. 25 17.

Tylla—bark, from Gluckstadt for Havana, 13th ult., lat. 38, lon 15 24.

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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

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To Restore Grey Hair

TO

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